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* NATIONAL *
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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Commanders and Fighters of A Certain Border Defense Unit of Sinkiang Military Region Develop Our Army's Glorious Traditions and Join the Masses of Various Nationalities in the Garrison Area in Safeguarding and Building the Frontier Region

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 11, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Urumchi, January 10, 1973) The commanders and fighters of a certain border unit of the PLA Sinkiang Military Region stationed at the northwestern frontier of the motherland are carrying on and developing our army's glorious traditions and uniting closely with the local people of Tadzhik, Kolkoz, Uighur and other nationalities in the joint defense and building of the frontier region. A profound fighting friendship is forged.

Around the garrison area of this border defense unit, snow-capped peaks stand close together like a forest. The climate is one of severe cold. Travelling is tough going. While standing guard over the border, the commanders and fighters of this unit help local people overcome difficulties and develop production in agriculture and stock-raising. Along with the people of all nationalities, they develop the revolutionary spirit of relying on their own resources and fighting amidst hardship. They crack open mountains and rocks and haul earth to fill up gullies. Over overhanging precipices and steep ridges a highway is built. Through ice-bound mountains and snow-clad ridges a canal is dug to guide water to irrigate farmland.

Ten kilometers east of the town of Tash Kurghan Tadzhik Autonomous Hsien is the K'u-mu Big Ridge which rises over 4,000 meters above sea level and cuts off six communes including Hunghsing and Hungch'i from the hsien town. To improve communication conditions, the hsien decided to build a highway across the K'u-mu Big Ridge. After learning of this, the border defense unit immediately sent two companies to join the people of various nationalities

in the fight. In the course of construction, the fighters always went where the work was tough and where hazards were great. The armymen and people were united as one fighting bravely side by side for several months. At last, a 30-plus-kilometer highway was built. Now, along the newly built highway tractors and fully-loaded trucks speed in an endless flow. This is a source of great delight to the commune members of various nationalities.

At the foot of the Kungur Mountain which is snow-bound and ice-laden all the year round, the Kolkoz commune members of Kaitzu brigade of A-k'o-t'a hsien make stock-raising their main pursuit. Except for the planting of a small quantity of grain and other crops, they were not in the habit of growing vegetables. Later, a certain border defense station sent up several fighters to help cultivate vegetables. After repeated tests, they successfully grew potatoes, Chinese greens, etc. They imparted such methods as seedling nursing, manure application, seedling interplanting, etc., to the local masses. The commune members are enabled to achieve a good harvest of the vegetables grown.

The border defense fighters are at all times mindful of the diseases that affect the masses. The medical personnel of border defense teams constantly send doctors and medicines to the tents to help various communes and production brigades hold barefoot doctor training classes to train barefoot doctors for the nomads. Sometimes, the grasslands are hit by violent snowstorms. The animals run short of fodder grass. The border defense teams would send to the production teams the fodder grass they have stored up for horses.

In April last year, for lack of fodder grass, some of the sheep of the No. 3 brigade of the Tungfanghung commune grazing near a certain border defense station became very thin or sick. After learning of this, the border defense station decided to bring over 50 emaciated and disease-stricken sheep to the station to nurse them back to health. The fighters emptied into the mouths of the sick sheep medicated water and fed them with grass one bundle after another. Some dragged the sheep to the dormitory or the fireside to keep them warm. After over a month of nursing and attention, these sheep did very well. By the end of May, when the grassland was a patch of green, the commune members came to get back their sheep. When they saw the herds of sheep running around, they said with emotion, "In the old society, we poor and lower-middle peasants were allowed to starve to death in the depths of mountains to serve as food for wolves. None cared anything for us. Today, you have nursed back to health those sick sheep. You are really the fraternal soldiers of the people of various nationalities!"

The armymen love the people and the people cherish the armymen. Both armymen and civilians safeguard the borders hand-in-hand. The people of various nationalities show infinite concern for the fraternal soldiers and energetically help the PLA safeguard the motherland's borders in a proper way. When the border defense teams go out on a mission, the masses of the garrison area take the initiative to give them support in manpower

and material. When discovering something suspicious, the herdsmen would report to the border defense unit in time. The joint defense team made up of militiamen of various nationalities constantly join the PLA fighters in carrying out garrison and patrolling duties. The energetic support rendered by the people of various nationalities to the border defense fighters give the fighters great inspiration. Border defense construction is strengthened in an effective way.

* * *

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Work Hard To Master the Marxist Stand, Viewpoint and Method

by

CCP Committee of Ch'uhsiung Hsien, Yunnan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 10, 1973)

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, we have, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," conscientiously read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and studied the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method in conjunction with the realities of carrying out the Party's policies, thereby continuously raising their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

Enlightenment by A Dispute

While we were carrying out the Party's rural economic policy at one time, the hsien Party committee held a debate and the focus of the controversy was whether the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" should be upheld.

Some comrades held that only when the Party's rural economic policy was carried out, the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" put into effect perseveringly, equalitarianism overcome, a good job done of labor management and the system governing responsibility for production enforced, would it be possible to arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members for socialist labor and to develop agricultural production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Other comrades were of the opinion that, after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune members had already raised their consciousness and, if labor quota and labor management were put into effect again, the commune members would go back to the old road of "wage point in command" and "Material incentive" and their thinking would be led astray.

These two opinions were at odds against each other, each failing to convince the other. Accordingly, the hsien Party committee asked all to read and study in conjunction with the problems met in the course of carrying out the Party's policies, to learn to apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in making concrete analysis of concrete problems.

A deputy secretary of the hsien was for long engaged in rural work. He learned from practice that equalitarianism must be overcome in order to implement the principle "from each according to his ability, from each according to his work"; but he always failed to explain his viewpoint in conjunction

with the integration of theory and practice. He conscientiously studied Lenin's "The State and Revolution" and the Party Central Committee's directives and policies on the rural people's communes and, comparing them with the realities in the countryside in our hsien, came to understand that: The society in which we are now living is a socialist society which is the first stage of communism. "This society is compelled to abolish at first only the 'injustice' of private ownership of means of production, and is unable at once to eliminate the other injustice, which consists in the distribution of articles of consumption 'according to the amount of labor performed' (and not according to individual needs)," and this society "cannot yet produce justice and equality." The rural economic policy currently effected by the Party embodies the basic Marxist principle and the objective conditions of China's economic development and speaks for the basic interests of the broad masses of the proletariat.

Through study, he understood more clearly the necessity of implementing the Party's rural economic policy.

The secretary of the Party committee of Tunghua commune who was also a member of the hsien committee feared making mistakes again because he could not distinguish clearly between the two lines. He held a dissenting opinion on the implementation of the Party's policy. Later, he read books and summed up experience in conjunction with the problems arising in the debate. He came to understand that: The theoretical basis of the Party's various policies is dialectical materialism and historical materialism. The economic policy currently effected in the countryside was drawn up according to the level of development of productive forces and the level of consciousness of the masses of the peasants. Within a certain period of time, this policy is relatively stable. We must not blur the line of demarcation between socialism and communism and must not mistakenly handle something today which can be feasible only in the future.

Through study, all comrades unified their thinking regarding implementation of the Party's rural economic policy. This debate enlightened us deeply: Why did we waver between the Left and the Right while carrying out policy in the past? Why did we fail to distinguish between the right and the wrong and to see the orientation clearly and why were we cheated during the acute struggle between the two lines? The basic cause was that we did not make strenuous enough efforts to study Marxism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in connection with our stand, viewpoint and method. Our hsien committee leads the people of the hsien in carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction. Whether we read the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao conscientiously or not is by no means a trifle of the individuals but a major problem bearing on whether we can carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies or not. Only by arming ourselves with the Marxist doctrine shall we be able to understand deeply the Party's line, directives and policies and subsequently to carry them out resolutely.

Combine Reading and Practice

"In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." We came to realize that it was insufficient just to learn the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method from books alone and that we must combine reading and practice in order to understand the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method penetratingly. Accordingly, we led the investigation groups to go deeply into some communes and production teams in mountain areas and in areas where dams had been built, and to combine study with investigation.

The hsien Party committee secretary went many times with some office personnel to make investigations in some production teams. He once came to Wayao production team of Chungishe commune and learned that: "This production team formerly did not give the commune members reasonable pay for the manure they delivered to the production team, thereby dampening their enthusiasm in giving up manure. The quantity of manure delivered each year by the commune members accounted for about 15 percent of the manure used by the production team the whole year. Later, this production team corrected its mistake, and the quantity of manure delivered by commune members rose to account for 30 percent of the manure used by the production team the whole year. He was greatly enlightened by this incident. He deeply felt that the Party Central Committee's directives and policies on the rural people's communes must be carried out resolutely in order to arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members for socialist labor.

Through study and investigation, he came to understand that: The Marxist doctrine is universally applicable truth. Only by combining this doctrine with practice can we correctly understand and solve actual problems in work.

The hsien committee member who formerly objected to the enforcement of the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" went to make investigation in Hsiaohok'ou production team of Hung-ch'i commune. The poor and lower-middle peasants told him this: "Some time ago, because the policy of 'three-level ownership with the production team as the base' had not been carried out well, the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism was dampened and production did not increase. Later, we conscientiously implemented the Party's policy and adhered to the principle 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work.' All commune members displayed their enthusiasm for socialist labor. Production increased at high speed and was carried out well. Another bumper harvest was reaped of grain." He learned a lesson from this incident and saw that implementation of the policy played a role in promoting revolution and production. In conjunction with this reality, he repeatedly studied the relevant teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and deepened his understanding of the essential enforcement of the truth "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" during the period of socialism.

Study Repeatedly, Continue To Make Improvement

Through reading, study and practice for some time, we acquired further understanding of the basic Marxist principle on socialism, made initial achievements in the implementation of the Party's policy, aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses for socialist labor, and promoted the development of production. But the objective conditions were complicated, and we could not make clear within a short while the implementation of the Party's economic policy in the countryside. This would need a course of time and involve some twists and turns. For some time, after putting into effect "remuneration according to work," some production teams slackened ideological and political work and some people did their work without paying attention to quality. Some hsien Party committee members thought that implementation of the policy of "remunerations according to work" would deviate from Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, so that they showed hesitation in carrying out this policy.

We grasped this problem and re-studied the relevant teachings of Marx and Lenin and the basic line charted by Chairman Mao for the whole historical period of socialism. We came to understand that in the course of carrying out the Party's policy, we could adhere to the correct political orientation as long as we combined the implementation of the policy with education in the Party's basic line. After that, we organically combined the line education with education in the Party's policy. In the course of carrying out the Party's policy, we persevered in educating the cadres and the commune members in ideology and the line.

Educated continuously, all comrades have further raised their consciousness of the line struggle and established the idea of doing farm work for the revolution. They not only adhere better to the policy of remunerations according to work, but also handle correctly the relationship between revolution and production, put proletarian politics in command of labor quota and labor management and arouse their enthusiasm for socialist labor, thereby further consolidating and developing the collective economy.

* * *

Develop the Revolutionary Spirit of Hard Struggle

- Experience in the study of "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism"

by

The CCP Committee of Wu-i Hsien, Chekiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 10, 1973)

The Good Intention of the Masses

When the hsien committee was established, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsuts'un brigade gave each of its members a bamboo shoulder pole, on which were etched six characters, meaning: "Forever Preserve Revolutionary Youth."

Such a shoulder pole conveys deep affection. This is a small gift, but it is very meaningful. How should we appreciate the good intention of the masses. This has involved a course of continuous improvements in our thinking.

At first, mainly proceeding from naive class affection, we felt that by sending us a shoulder pole, the masses wanted us leading cadres to preserve the revolutionary style of hard struggle and not to separate ourselves from labor. In its plenary session, the hsien Party committee, starting from the topic of a shoulder pole, discussed the problem of the leading group's participation in collective productive labor and initially established the system governing study, labor and periodical open-door rectification.

In 1971, on the eve of the anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," we hsien Party committee members at home came to Hsuts'un brigade and joined the commune members in tilling farmland in rain. That evening, we held an informal meeting with the cadres of the commune and brigade levels and the poor and lower-middle peasants. We reported on what we had achieved after receiving the shoulder pole and participating in collective productive labor, and asked the poor and lower-middle peasants to rate what we had done. At the meeting, the committee members who were not so good in participating in collective productive labor tried to find their own shortcomings and showed determination to make improvement.

What did the poor and lower-middle peasants say about what we had done? They were satisfied but were not sufficiently satisfied. When labor came to a close, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsuts'un brigade again gave each of the hsien Party committee members a pair of straw sandals, and said meaningfully: "We hope that you hsien Party committee members will not only participate in labor but also help us solve problems." What the poor and lower-middle peasants said provoked our deep thought, making us understand that: The broad masses not only hope that we shall not be separated from labor, but above all, they hope that we shall adhere to the materialist theory

of reflection, go deeply into realities to make investigations, and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

After discussion, we decided to change our style of leadership by starting from helping Hsuts'un brigade solve its problems. We called on the poor and lower-middle peasants at home and had chats with them. Before that, we remained in the office to hear reports and read information and were well assured that we had done quite a good job in Hsuts'un brigade. After deep-going investigation, we discovered to our surprise that some of the cadres of this brigade were seriously imbued with capitalist ideas and ran counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. Other cadres directed production by using the blackboard and stood at the bridgehead to count the number of people attending labor, while they themselves seldom participated in collective productive labor but separated themselves far away from the masses.

This investigation made us understand more deeply the good intention of the poor and lower-middle peasants in sending us the shoulder poles and straw sandals. This investigation also was like a mirror showing the problems in our thinking and style of work.

While studying "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," we held a discussion in conjunction with this incident. We went further to stand at the high plane of ideology and the line to appreciate the good intention of the poor and lower-middle peasants in sending us shoulder poles and straw sandals. Lenin pointed out: "Is it from matter to consciousness and thinking, or vice versa? Engels holds the first line, that is, the materialist line. Mach holds the second line, that is, the idealist line."

We came to understand that: In doing practical work, we either carry out the materialist line or the idealist line. We advocate the excellent style of going deep into realities and among the masses, that is, working in accordance with dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Whether we adhere to this excellent style or not is a struggle between the materialist theory of reflection and the idealist transcendentalism. We cannot implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line very well until we, in line with Lenin's and Chairman Mao's great teachings, go consciously and deeply into the three great revolutionary movements to investigate the conditions seriously, wash away our idealist spirit, and decide our thinking, opinion, method and plan by proceeding from the objective matters which exist in reality.

Work Hard with Our Feet or With Our Brains?

Our understanding was raised to a higher level. But, we still had to revolutionize our thinking and style time and again before we can really develop the spirit of making revolution by means of a shoulder pole and a pair of straw sandals.

Grain output was low in the mountain area, forming an obstacle to the hsien and hindering the hsien's per-mow output of grain from surpassing

the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." But Yehshant'ou production team which was situated at the peak of a high mountain had the condition of low air temperature, little sunlight and poor water supply. Hsien Party committee member T'u Chin-ti led the commune members to learn from the Tachai spirit and to fight against heaven and earth, reaping more than 1,000 catties of grain per mow, levelling more than ten hilltops, carrying more than 160,000 basket-loads of good earth from the plain to the hilltops, thereby building fields of the Tachai type. Upon discovering this advanced model, the hsien Party committee decided to popularize its experience and to change the outlook of low yield in the mountain area.

We called big and small meetings to popularize and introduce this experience, wrote many reports on it and worked hard for some time, but this experience could not be popularized. Why? Our hsien committee met to analyze the causes.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Fully to reflect a thing in its totality, to reflect its essence, to reflect its inherent laws, it is necessary through the exercise of thought to reconstruct the rich data of sense perception, discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside, in order to form a system of concepts and theories--it is necessary to make a leap from perceptual to rational knowledge."

We came to understand: To develop the spirit of making revolution by means of a shoulder pole and a pair of straw sandals, a leading cadre must work hard not only with his hands and feet but also with his brain. He must make strenuous efforts to consider and analyze problems. Only by making investigation, analyzing problems and summing up experience simultaneously can he see through the appearance, grasp the essence and have the initiative in leadership work. For us cadres, climbing hills, going about on foot, making muscular efforts and doing some sweated labor are rather easy jobs; we often find it not so easy to study and to contemplate seriously and to rack our brains to analyze problems. The reason why the experience of Yehshant'ou production team could not be popularized was that we did not analyze this experience and did not grasp the essence of this matter. Meanwhile, we did not proceed from realities to adopt different measures in the light of the different conditions in various communes and production teams, thus committing the mistake of "doing everything in a similar way."

We hsien Party committee members again went to Yehshant'ou production team to investigate the conditions and got together with cadres and the masses of this production team to analyze problems and sum up experience conscientiously. After discussion, we suggested learning from this production team in three points: Learn from it the tough-bone spirit of tightly grasping education in ideology and political line and arousing the cadres and commune members to fight against heaven and earth; learn from its way of applying Chairman Mao's philosophical thought of carrying out scientific farming; learn from its cadres the spirit of daring to carry heavy loads and to play the role of a model and leader. The most fundamental is to

learn from its way of conscientiously carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. Immediately after that, we went separately down to the basic level, crossing the mountains. We came to communes and production teams in mountain areas to make investigations and to make serious analysis of the leading group, the political, ideological and geographical conditions and the level of production in various brigades.

We adopted different measures in the light of different conditions to popularize the experience of Yehshant'ou production team and to grasp the implementation of the Party's rural economic policy. Thanks to the joint efforts made by the broad masses of commune members and cadres, the mountain area began to change its outlook. In 1971, the output of 18 communes in the mountain area increased by 24 percent as compared with that in the preceding year, and a number of brigades and communes which yielded 1,000 catties of grain per mow also emerged.

Work Hard To Change World Outlook

On May 7 last year, we members of the hsien Party committee came again to Hsuts'un brigade to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in reaping wheat and to report to them what we had achieved in reading and study and by making investigations. Poor peasant Hsu Chang-hsi took out a shoulder pole which he formerly used when doing odd jobs for a landlord. He talked about conditions in the old society where the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsuts'un brigade earned their living by doing manual labor and did odd jobs on fine days but had to suffer hunger on rainy days. Hsu Chang-hsi was six when his mother died. At 12, he went with his blind father to beg for food. When he was 20, he took this shoulder pole to do odd jobs for the landlord. His shoulders dropped as a result of carrying heavy weights and his waist was also burnt. He was one of those who suggested giving the hsien committee members shoulder poles when the hsien committee was established. He hoped that the committee members, when carrying loads with these shoulder poles, would remind themselves of the sufferings of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the old society, so as to go on raising their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and of continuing the revolution.

In the light of this lesson of class education, we hsien Party committee members again studied Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and reviewed the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism. Lenin pointed out: "Materialism and idealism, in essence, are two antagonistic parties," and the philosophical struggle between parties "in the last analysis, embodies the tendencies and ideological systems of antagonistic classes in the modern society." The struggle between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism, in essence, is a struggle between the ideological system of the proletariat and that of the bourgeoisie and also a struggle between the proletarian and the bourgeois world outlooks. Style of work reflects the world outlook. One who has a particular world outlook works in the style of that particular kind. Improvement of style of leadership must start with transformation of world outlook. Only by continuously raising our consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and of continuing the revolution and by strenuously transforming our world outlook, can we preserve

the natural political color of hard struggle and carry forward the spirit of making revolution by means of a shoulder pole and a pair of straw sandals.

Citing his practical experience, one of the comrades talked about what he had learned: Before the great cultural revolution, he was put in charge of the work of preventing schistosomiasis. He only sat in his office to read documents, give instructions and made contacts by telephone calls, and seldom went deeply into realities. Now he is still charged with this work.

He once came to Hsinchint'ang brigade to make investigation, where he saw with his own eyes how the poor and lower-middle peasants suffered from schistosomiasis. This aroused his proletarian affection and made him understand more deeply the wisdom and greatness of Chairman Mao's directive "Schistosomiasis must be exterminated." After that, he went deeply into the basic level to make investigations and became more conscious in adhering to the materialist theory of reflection. He visited seven communes and more than 30 brigades where schistosomiasis was prevalent, made an investigation of the distribution of snails and the areas infested by snails. He discussed with the communes and cadres to find a method of exterminating schistosomiasis and participated personally in the labor of burying the snails deeply under ground. Thanks to the efforts made by the people of the whole hsien, remarkable results were achieved in the prevention and cure of schistosomiasis.

* * *

TEACHER TRAINING

Shanghai Launches Spare-Time Activities for Teachers To Further Their Studies and Raise Their Professional Standard

- By distinguishing clearly between the correct line and the erroneous line and by various means

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 4, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The question of educational transformation is primarily a question of teachers," the various districts and hsien of Shanghai municipality organize extensively many varied forms of spare-time activity to enable primary and secondary school teachers to further their studies, thus raising their professional standards.

In Shanghai municipality, a number of districts and hsien have conducted activities for the further study of teachers since 1969, and these activities spread to all districts and hsien by 1972. All the districts and hsien have respectively consolidated and restored schools for the advanced study for teachers.

The Shanghai Teachers' University cooperates actively with the districts and hsien to further the studies of the teachers, doing much of the work. For the summer teachers' study class held by Chapei district, the original plan was to train 400 backbones for the teaching of language and mathematics. However, at the request of enthusiastic teachers, the enrollment was increased to nearly 2,000. Fenghsien hsien sponsored classes for advanced study for primary school teachers. On a day of raging storm and heavy rain, more than 30 teachers still turned up for class. They said, "Neither wind nor rain, however stormy it may be, could ever bar our victorious steps along the road of educational revolution."

In organizing activities for further study for teachers, various units of Shanghai municipality pay attention to deepening the revolutionary mass criticism with respect to every subject, helping the teachers to distinguish between the lines and to draw a clear demarcation line. Broadly speaking, they pay attention to distinguishing between raising the standard of the teaching of socialist cultural subjects under the command of proletarian politics and "putting the teaching of knowledge in the first place;" drawing clear demarcation lines between strengthening the teaching of basic knowledge and divorcing theory from practice; and between "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China," and favoring the past to the neglect of the present or admiring all things foreign and fawning on foreigners.

For instance, in language teaching, some teachers often dwelled on the ideological content of the lessons and did not teach the vocabulary, expressions, phrases, grammar and rhetoric, for fear of again committing the

mistake of "putting the teaching of knowledge in the first place." By conducting revolutionary mass criticism, and by summing up and exchanging practical teaching experiences, the teachers are brought to realize that it is absolutely necessary that young people should have a sound basic knowledge of vocabulary, expressions, phrases, grammar and rhetoric and master the tool of language essential for further studies during their primary and secondary schooling. They also realize that they should adhere to the principle of integrating the education in proletarian ideology with the teaching of basic language knowledge; that the teaching of the ideological content of the lessons should not be divorced from the teaching of the vocabulary, expressions and phrases; and that by the teaching of the vocabulary, the expressions and the phrases in the lessons, the students can thus reach a deeper understanding of the ideological content.

Furthermore, by taking the collected essays of Lu Hsün as models for analysis, the teachers gain a clear conception of the dialectical relationship between the ideological content of the teaching material and the rules governing the use of language. Many teachers remarked, "This kind of advanced study is good. It helps us to distinguish between the two lines and draw clear demarcation lines, and it liberates our minds, setting a definite and correct direction. We have become bolder in grasping the quality of teaching, and we have a higher consciousness of implementing the Party's educational policies."

According to the varying professional standards of the teachers and the differences in teaching needs, many units launch different kinds of activity to facilitate further studies, so that they can really solve problems and gain more effective results in furthering the teachers' studies.

Some veteran teachers possess a certain amount of theoretical knowledge and teaching experience but lack the practical knowledge for the three great revolutionary movements. Therefore, they have yet to adapt themselves to the needs of newly compiled teaching materials. This is more the case with teachers of science subjects.

In the light of this situation, the teachers are organized to visit factories and the countryside to conduct investigation and study and to practice in actual work, thus helping them to familiarize themselves with the new teaching materials. Many of the teachers who could only "operate a machine on paper," and "plant grain on the blackboard" in the past, no longer give dull and abstract lessons.

Some new teachers fresh from the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements form a vigorous newborn force but relatively speaking, they lack a systematic knowledge of theory and practical teaching experience. To solve their problem, classes for intensive further study and study sessions are held to help them master essential basic knowledge and teaching methods. As for those teachers transferred to teach subjects other than their own due to the development of education, the method of conducting short-term training courses is mainly used to help them further their studies.

For instance, when the primary schools of the municipality in general started their foreign language classes, many teachers of other subjects took up the teaching of foreign languages. A number of districts sponsored short-term training courses to help these teachers study and master the pronunciation, intonation and grammar of the foreign language and methods of teaching foreign languages.

In the course of carrying out the work of advanced study for teachers, the various districts and hsien stress giving full play to the teachers' enthusiasm under the unified leadership of the Party committees, bringing into play the instructor's role of teachers' institutions and launching diversified forms of mass activities to promote advanced study. According to the different subjects they teach, a number of teachers in the districts are selected to form core study groups to lead and tutor the teaching study groups of various schools (secondary schools) or school districts (primary schools), thus gradually making the activities of the teaching study groups the prototypes of spare-time further study activities for teachers.

Through holding special topic forums, experience-exchange meetings, study classes, and model teaching lessons, many districts and hsien regularly sum up and exchange experiences, thus giving full play to the roles of advanced and experienced teachers, helping the broad masses of teachers raise their standard of teaching. Secondary and primary schools are organized to form links and secondary school teachers are mobilized to assist and tutor primary school teachers. Arrangements are made to have neighboring schools with higher and lower teaching standards conduct collective teaching preparations together; teachers attend one another's classes, helping and learning from each other. In addition, the method of "inviting people in and going out" is adopted to organize teachers to go into the three great revolutionary movements to receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and to carry out political and vocational re-study.

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Direct the Teachers To Walk the Red and Expert Road

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 12, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) During the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style-of-work movement, the Party committee of Amoy University and Party branches of various departments under it have used Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a pointer in helping the teachers to raise their line awareness and take the red and expert road.

In the preceding period, the Party committee of Amoy University carried out an in-depth investigation of conditions in the teaching force, and after the special study, passed a resolution for the training of a red and expert teaching force.

The Party committee of this university has grasped firmly the key link of line, carried out an in-depth education in ideology and political line on the teachers, held study classes, organized them to study seriously the educational thinking of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao as well as Chairman Mao's relevant thesis on the relations between politics and vocation, criticized such reactionary fallacies as "put professionalism in command" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and in conjunction with typical examples from the positive as well as the negative sides, drawn correctly lines of distinction between the correct and the incorrect lines ideologically, and because of that, spurred into action the spirit of delving diligently into the study of vocation under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for teachers.

Liu Hsien-pin, an associate professor in the foreign language department, actively shoulders the main work of editing and writing teaching materials for basic English grammar. Together with the young teachers, he went among the workers, peasants and soldiers to make social investigation, read through more than a hundred kinds of relevant material from both inside and outside the country, and on the basis of the revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, advanced a proposal draft for editing and writing teaching materials based on the new system. In the part on "sentence formation," by boldly carrying out innovations, he made it simple and easy to apply, and it was welcomed by the teachers and students.

Party organizations of departments in Amoy University have attached great importance to give publicity to the advanced, so that the teachers could have an example for emulation. The theoretical knowledge foundation of Ch'en T'ien-tse, a young instructor in the Department of Physics, was poorer and he also lacked teaching experience. However, because he maintained placing proletarian politics in command, applied himself in reading the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, delved diligently into vocational study for the revolution, learned modestly from the old teachers, emulated seriously the workers, peasant and soldier students, prepared his lesson carefully and stroved to improve his teaching methods, the Party committee of the school gave publicity to the advanced deed and experience of Ch'en T'ien-tse, which provided a great impetus to everyone.

Various departments are also regularly summing up experience and giving publicity to some teachers who are good at linking up politics with vocation to encourage them to be loyal to the educational undertaking of the Party.

For the sake of improving the ability of the teachers in vocational work, Party organizations of the school and the departments have adopted a series of measures to create necessary conditions for them to study and delve into the study of vocation. As for senior teachers who are old and feeble but who definitely have their strong points, they are assigned to work they are capable of doing, and helped to put in order the teaching and scientific research experience they have accumulated over the years. As for the young teachers, they are helped to draw up a red and expert plan, and enabled as many as possible to maintain relative stability in their work posts. The orientation of their special field is affirmed and their work is made concrete so that they could make long-term vocational plan.

While persisting in sending the young teachers to the frontline of the revolution in education for tempering, leading members of the university and the departments have also set aside a certain amount of time to let them study vocationally, and by means of such methods as study class for teachers, vocational symposium, academic report meeting, teaching emulation visits, and outside visits for study inspection, helped them to strengthen the study of basic theory and vocational training. Apart from that, they have also actively run libraries, reading rooms, and reference rooms well, to create fine study environments and conditions for the teachers. In the past two years, the teachers in the school have held more than 20 short-term study classes for society, edited and wrote more than 100 kinds of experimental teaching material, and translated more than 20 titles of books, made nearly 30 scientific achievements, and over a dozen variety of products have been produced by the three factories operated by the school.

The Party committee of Amoy University is still continuing to grasp firmly the political and ideological work of the teachers, criticized deeply the reactionary fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, maintained Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and directed the teachers to follow resolutely the "May 7" road, to transform diligently their world outlook and to make new contributions to the cause of proletarian education.

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WORKERS' COLLEGE

School Year Begins at Shanghai Workers' College

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 10, 1973)

this year's classes at the work-study shanghai workers' college have begun.

current courses include machine-building technology and equipment, industrial electronics, electrical automation, petroleum chemical industry, a language course in technical english and a short course in mechanical drawing.

the college is guided by chairman mao's teaching "put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers."

the college aims to give the worker-students two-year political and technological studies. the students come from various branches of industry in shanghai and departments of communications and transport, finance and trade. they attend classes three days a week and work three days. they return to their original jobs after completing the two-year course.

the worker-students study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and work hard to learn technology so as to become working class intellectuals with socialist consciousness and vocational proficiency.

the shanghai workers' college was started in 1960. more than 5,000 veteran workers and technicians of worker origin have attended. they made several hundred technical innovations, new designs and technological improvements when they returned to their factories after graduation.

in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, faculty members of the university have heightened their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line on education. they studied chairman mao's teachings on the revolution in education, took part in physical labour in factories or villages and took the first steps in making the revolution in education.

the present enrolment was preceded by extensive investigations in factories last year by faculty members before they mapped out the teaching plan and compiled teaching materials.

eightyseven per cent of the factories and basic units in the departments of industry, communications and transport, finance and trade in shanghai now have schools or courses for workers' sparetime education. the total enrolment is over 800,000. the part-work-part-study arrangement at the shanghai workers' college is one of the efforts to meet the growing demand of the workers who want to prepare themselves better politically, technologically and culturally for the socialist revolution and construction.

veteran workers who never had the chance to attend school in the old society regard this access to education as an indication of the party's concern for them. they are determined to work hard to live up to the party's expectations.

electrician wang hsiu-o of the shanghai no. 30 cotton mill was overjoyed when she heard she could enroll at the college. she said: "the party calls on us to scale the heights of science and culture. i'm a communist. i must surmount difficulties to win victory so as to help accelerate our socialist construction."

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Good Medical Service at Home Hsien of Ancient practitioner in East China

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jan. 10, 1973)

the people of pohsien county in east china's anhwei province are proud of hua tuo, a pioneer two millennia ago in surgery and anesthesia in the locality, and are fulfilling his dream of medical service to the poor.

legend says that hua tuo refused most aristocrats and high-ranking officials as patients, but travelled far and wide to help the needy. words of his mixing drugs in wine to be taken by patients to relieve the pain of abdominal and other surgery and his knowledge of medicine, gynecology, pediatrics and acupuncture as practised in his time spread beyond the county. historical records report the work of this practitioner who lived toward the end of the eastern han dynasty (25-220 a.d.)

every people's commune in pohsien now has a medical centre and each production brigade has a clinic. the number of doctors and other medical workers come to 1,700. in addition, the production teams have nearly 10,000 health workers.

there is a 200-bed county hospital and three other hospitals. a voluntary cooperative medical system in many communes provides the peasants with service for a nominal annual sum. the remaining cost is covered by the production teams from their welfare funds.

doctors of chinese traditional and western medicine have recently joined forces in a county research institute to carry out chairman mao's teaching: "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level."

a book on hua tuo's surgery and tested chinese medical prescriptions have been compiled in the county since liberation.

intensive short-term courses given during the great proletarian cultural revolution have trained 4,000 rural and industrial medical workers.

the whole county had only one hospital and a few privately-run clinics before 1949.

MOTOR ROADS

More Motor Roads in Remote Tibetan Hsien

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jan. 10, 1973)

a network of main and auxiliary roads for motor vehicles, carts and pack animals was recently completed in a tibetan county where everything used to be carried by people and animals before liberation.

a main station along the szechwan-tibet highway, pomi county in eastern tibet has over the past few years built 320 kilometres of motor roads across six of its districts, 100 kilometres of cart roads between communes and production brigades, and 180 kilometres of pack animal trails leading to two remote districts.

located in the middle of snow-capped mountains on the eastern tip of the nyenchintangla range, pomi was almost inaccessible before. in travelling across the

snow-covered mountains, the local people had to drive a large flock of yaks to beat a track.

road construction was started shortly after the county's liberation in 1950 when the first cadres of the communist party and people's government came to the locality. strenuous efforts by hundreds of thousands of people's liberation armymen and road builders brought the szechwan-tibet highway to pomi in 1954, linking the county with other places for the first time. local road construction was stepped up with the establishment of communes and army help.

farm machines and tools, chemical fertilizer, insecticide, tea, salt and cloth are brought in along the roads in exchange for local farm products.

in the past, even pack horses and mules could not reach the district of pakai, which means mountain cliff in tibet. goods were carried on men's backs. the carriers ran the risk of falling to their death over the precipice. following the democratic reform in 1959, the emancipated serfs relied on their collective strength to build a 120-kilometre-long trail for pack animals. improved traffic, among its advantages, has boosted agricultural production. formerly the 8-household yalung production team in the district depended on the state for food grain. now the team has grain reserves.

GLASS WORKS

Small Factory in Nanking Plays Important Role

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jan. 10, 1973)

a small glassworks started by seven workers in nanking now makes push-button devices and other contrivances for industrial and scientific use.

the nanking huohua glassworks was started in 1958. inspired by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, seven residents started the project under the guidance of the neighbourhood committee party organization. with simple equipment, they made test tubes and ampoules.

the workers increased production and expanded the factory in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. over the past decade and more, the number of workers

has risen to 225. the factory buildings now occupy a floor space of over 3,000 square metres and output in 1972 was double that of 1965, before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

the factory now makes mercury-filled switches in some 100 varieties, push-button devices for the chemical industry, electric current mutual inductors as well as instruments and meters. its products are widely used by light and heavy industries, the machine-building, petroleum and chemical industries and departments of astronomy, meteorology, aviation and navigation.

the workers learned in 1959, one year after they started the glassworks, that an instrument and meter factory wanted to order mercury switches for a device which automatically regulates furnace temperature. they volunteered to trial-produce it. they made their own equipment to purify mercury and make the vacuum tubes and finally succeeded in making the switch. it was soon in serial production.

the factory then trial produced a mercury switch for a gaseous current relay for big transformers. again the workers made the equipment themselves by indigenous methods. with the experience gained in these ventures, the workers succeeded in making many other new products.

they made technical innovations in the past few years to improve old equipment. mercury used to be purified by alcohol burner distillation. work efficiency was low and the process produced harmful effects on the workers' health. workers have made mercury distillators, reducing three distillation processes into one and raising efficiency thirtyfold. the working conditions have been improved and hand work is replaced by advanced equipment.

with the growth of production, the factory has accumulated several hundred thousand yuan for the state every year. the workers continue to work hard and run the factory with diligence and frugality. someone suggested at one time buying a vacuum evaporating machine at a cost of 13,000 yuan. in order to save money for the state, the workers relied on their own efforts and assembled one of their own devising at small cost. the machine turns out various kinds of mercury switches. quality is up to state standards. customers welcome these switches which are easy to connect and disconnect and resist heat.

the factory is managed through self-reliance. it has trained many workers to become technicians. ninety per cent of workshop and brigade leaders have been selected from among the workers. vice-chairman ma yi-lan of the factory revolutionary committee was an apprentice when the factory was built in 1958. she is now a technician.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND EGYPT

President and Chief Editor of "Al Ahram" of Egypt Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1973)

peking press circles gave a banquet here this evening in honour of mohamed hassanein heikal, president and chief editor of "al ahram" of egypt, and members of his party abdullah abdel bari, mohamed youssef ahmed, hamdi fouad, mohamed sayed ahmed, samih fauad sadek and gamil abdel-aziz mattar.

present at the banquet were wu leng-hsi, a leading member of the "people's daily", and leading members of peking press circles and other departments concerned, including peng hua, pan fei, chu chi-chen, wang fei and chang chang-hai.

also present were mostafa a. fahmy, charge d'affaires a.i. of the egyptian embassy in peking and other officials of the embassy.

heikal and his party arrived here this morning for a visit to china at the invitation of chinese press circles.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Peking Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Addis Ababa

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Jan. 10, 1973)

the peking acrobatic troupe of china with wang hsiao-yi as leader and liu hsi-lin as deputy leader arrived here early this morning for a friendly visit to ethiopia after its friendly visit to the sudan.

present at the airport to greet the troupe were atnafu makonnen, administrator general of the haile salassie the first theatre and the ethiopian national patriotic association, and ethiopian artists.

wang yi-mu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

when members of the troupe alighted from the plane, they were greeted by ethiopian artists who presented bouquets to the troupe leaders to express their warm welcome.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Government Official Trade and Industrial Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1973)

jussi linnamo, finnish minister of foreign trade, madame linnamo and the finnish government official trade and industrial delegation he is leading arrived here from shanghai by plane this morning. the delegation is on a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was met at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and his wife yang yang, and leading members of departments concerned wang pen-tso, peng chin-po, chang chien-fei, cheng chih-chien and kao li-hsing.

present were stig tornqvist, a member of the finnish government official trade and industrial delegation and commercial secretary of the finnish embassy in peking, as well as other members of the delegation who had arrived here earlier.

veli helenius, finnish ambassador to china, and his wife went specially to shanghai to meet the delegation and accompanied it to peking.

the finnish delegation arrived in shanghai yesterday. wang yi-ping, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, met and saw off the delegation at the airport.

Chinese and Finnish Ministers of Foreign Trade Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and jussi linnamo, head of the finnish government official trade and industrial delegation and minister of foreign trade, held talks here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the finnish side were finnish ambassador to china veli helenius; members of the delegation taneli kekkonen, olli ikkala, paavo kaarlehto, matti kunnaala, veikko huttunen and stig tornqvist.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members of departments concerned, peng chin-po, tsao ying-fang, li ke-fu, kao li-hsing, hsu chung-yuan and chang hsing-chiao.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Fetes Finnish Government Official Trade and Industrial Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of jussi linnamo, finnish minister of foreign trade, and his wife, and all the members of the official trade and industrial delegation of the finnish government he is leading.

present were finnish ambassador to china veli helenius and his wife and embassy officials.

in his speech, pai hsiang-kuo pointed out that the state and trade relations between china and finland had always been good. the exchange of visits by government officials and trade personnel of the two countries had increased over the past two years.

he said, "china always respects finland's policy of independence and neutrality. we note with satisfaction that both sides desire further development of their bilateral relations." he expressed the belief that the current visit of minister linnamo would promote the good relations and the development of trade between china and finland.

in his speech, jussi linnamo said, "the relations between finland and the people's republic of china are traditionally good, being characterized by a policy based on mutual respect and equality. on this basis the forms of policy between our countries are continually growing and developing, as exemplified by the frequent mutual visits of delegations."

he said that the purpose of the present visit of the delegation was to acquaint itself with china's industry and its potential for developing finland-china trade.

present at the banquet were chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned of the foreign ministry, the ministry of foreign trade and other organizations, including wang pen-tso, li yung-ting and peng chin-po.

CHINA AND ITALY

Premier Chou En-lai and Others Meet Italian Foreign Minister Medici and Other Distinguished Italian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua had meetings here this afternoon with italian foreign minister giuseppe medici and his party and all the members of the italian government air delegation led by general felice santini, as well as correspondents accompanying the italian foreign minister.

premier chou en-lai had a friendly and free and unrestrained conversation with foreign minister giuseppe medici.

members of foreign minister medici's party taking part in the conversation were vittorino colombo, president of the association for economic and cultural exchange between italy and china, roberto gaja, secretary general of the foreign ministry, roberto ducci, director of political affairs of the foreign ministry, corrado orlandi contucci, head of protocol of the republic, and bruno bottai, head of the press and information service of the foreign ministry. italian ambassador to china folco trabalza attended.

present at the meetings were kuang jen-nung, director-general, and ma jen-hui, deputy director-general, of the general administration of civil aviation of china, chang

wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, and leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang tung, peng hua, hsiao teh, peng chin-po, chu chuan-hsien and hsu wei-chin.

Italian Foreign Minister Medici Gives Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1973)

giuseppe medici, italian foreign minister, gave a return banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

foreign minister medici in his toast said, "i note with pleasure that the first visit to china of the italian foreign minister has enabled us to have a profitable contact.

"we have had ample exchanges of views on international questions and on bilateral questions between italy and china, and this is indeed useful.

"we attach great importance to china's role in the world. we deem it positive for china to intensify its presence in international life. we are convinced that the contributions of the great chinese people to the life of the international community will surely facilitate peace and collaboration in the world."

the italian foreign minister went on, "i am satisfied that common opinions and orientation on some essential questions have been found in the talks. these questions include the need for restoring peace in the areas where armed conflicts are going on or grave tension still exists."

foreign minister medici said: "peace and cooperation can only come from an international order that ensures the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries and guarantees the freedom of the people in these countries in choosing their own social, political systems without foreign interference.

"all this is the prerequisite italy follows in her international activities, and particularly in the great plan for european unity, which constitutes an important factor in the new equilibrium of the world.

"we are glad that the chinese government comprehends the validity of our objectives for the unity of europe, which are precisely the objectives of the countries in the community."

the italian foreign minister said in conclusion: "our meeting is fruitful, because it has made great contributions to the cooperation between our two peoples."

in his toast, foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "his excellency foreign minister giuseppe medici's official visit to china is an event of great importance in the relations between china and italy. in the past few days, we have had earnest and sincere talks on the further development of the good relations between the two countries and on international questions of common interest. on this basis, premier chou en-lai met foreign minister giuseppe medici today and had a friendly, free and unrestrained conversation with him. the fruitful meeting and talks help not only to promote our mutual understanding but also to create new possibilities for friendly contacts between the two countries. for this, i am convinced, your excellency will feel as delighted and satisfied as i do."

foreign minister chi peng-fei expressed heartfelt thanks to foreign minister medici for his outstanding contributions to the development of the relations between the two countries, and asked the distinguished italian guests, upon their return home, to convey the regards and respect of the chinese government and people to the italian government and people.

present were leading members of departments concerned, including wu yu-hsun, yu mei, chang wen-chin, ma jen-hui, fang kao, chung fu-hsiang, wang lei, ku wen-hua, chang cheng-teh, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, liu ching-tang, hsu han-ping, wang tung, han hsu, ling ching, yang chi, hsieh li, li en-chiu, li hsi-fu, peng chin-po, hsiao teh and chu chuan-hsien.

also attending the banquet were italian ambassador to china folco trabalza and his wife, and italian embassy officials; and the italian government air delegation led by general felice santini.

Italian Foreign Minister Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1973)

italian foreign minister giuseppe medici and his party left peking for hangchow and shanghai by special plane this morning.

the distinguished italian guests were seen off at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, and leading members of other departments concerned including wang lei, ma jen-hui, ku wen-hua and chang cheng-teh.

accompanying the italian foreign minister on the trip are wang tung, director of the west european affairs department, and hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department, of the chinese foreign ministny, and italian ambassador to china folco trabalza.

present at the airport were marco pisa, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the italian embassy in peking.

Italian Government Air Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1973)

the italian government air delegation led by general felice santini left here by air today for a visit to shanghai and kwangchow before its departure for home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang chien-kung and hsu wei-chin.

alberto balladelli, commercial counsellor of the italian embassy here, was present.

Chinese and Italian Governments Conclude Reciprocal Agreement for Trade Mark Registration

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1973)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of italy, after friendly consultations, concluded a reciprocal agreement for trade mark registration on january 8,1973 through the exchange of notes, with a view to developing trade relations between the two countries. both governments agree that corporations or enterprises of either country may apply for trade mark registration in the other country in accordance with its laws and regulations and may acquire the right to the exclusive use of the registered trade marks.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Japanese Embassy in China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1973)

yuichi hayashi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the japanese embassy in china, arrived here by air today.

Japanese Minister Receives Chinese Team

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 10, 1973)

chuji kuno, japanese minister of posts and telecommunications, today received all members of a chinese cable survey team led by liang chien and had a friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were katsuyuki onimaru, parliamentary vice-minister, and kazuki takeshita, permanent vice-minister, of the ministry of posts and telecommunications, and manabu itano, vice-president of the kokusai denshin denwa company, ltd. (japan's overseas radio and cable system).

the chinese team arrived here on january 8 and was welcomed yesterday at a cocktail party given by yoshimaru kanno, president of the kokusai denshin denwa company, ltd.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

South Vietnamese Youth Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Changsha

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 10, 1973)

the delegation of the south viet nam youth union for liberation, led by nguyen van be, concluded its friendly visit to kwangchow and left here for changsha by air this afternoon in the company of chia hsueh-chien, leading member of the section concerned of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party.

the delegation arrived here on january 7. it was honoured at a banquet that evening given by liang chin-tang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

during its stay in kwangchow, the delegation visited the site of the former vietnamese youth training classes sponsored by president ho chi minh and the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in the 1920's. the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms made trips to a shipyard and a rural people's commune and were warmly welcomed by local people.

at a meeting of young people on the afternoon of january 8, delegation leader nguyen van be and members of the delegation ho doan tam and nguyen thi tam recounted heroic deeds of the vietnamese people in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. their speeches were punctuated with warm applause.

upon their arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms were accorded a warm welcome and send-off by liang chin-tang and leading members of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees in charge of youth work. more than two hundred young people enthusiastically beat drums and gongs, waved coloured streamers and shouted slogans, expressing firm support to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. present were also tran van thong, consul of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kwangchow, and other vietnamese comrades.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Peking Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Performance Tour of Wad Medani, Sudan

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jan. 9, 1973)

the peking acrobatic troupe of china completed its 3-day friendly visit to wad medani, capital of blue nile province, on january 7 and returned here yesterday. the city is an important agricultural and economic centre in the sudan.

during its stay in the city, the troupe gave two performances at the gezira theatre to about 3,500 spectators. warm applause burst out again and again during the performances.

ibrahim, director of the gezira theatre, said: "i hope we can see more performances like this which help the youngsters to build up their good moral characters." a sudanese engineer praised the performance as "real arts".

at the conclusion of the performance, a representative of the information and culture department of blue nile province mounted the stage and made an enthusiastic and friendly speech, praising the friendship between the sudan and china. he said: "we salute all members of the peking acrobatic troupe of china who have offered us so superb an artistic performance to promote the cultural intercourse between the two friendly countries of the sudan and china."

amidst warm applause, deputy leader of the acrobatic troupe liu hsi-lin mounted the stage and shouted enthusiastically: long live chinese-sudanese friendship exclamation

during their visit to wad medani, all members of the acrobatic troupe were cordially received by safaldin al zobair hamad el malik, deputy commissioner of blue nile province.

CHINA AND US

Friends from Afar--Feature Story on Chinese Scientists' Delegation's Visit to United States

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1973)

the chinese scientists' delegation received warm welcome and cordial hospitality from american scientists and people wherever it went and lived in an atmosphere of friendship throughout its 25-day tour of the united states. just as dr. philip handler, president of the (u.s.) national academy of sciences, put it: this visit "has renewed old ties between our two scientific communities as it has developed new bonds of friendship". the delegation is headed by pei shih-chang with pai chieh-fu as deputy head.

"an emotional reunion"

long before the arrival of the chinese scientists, a number of universities and scientific research institutes in various parts of the united states extended invitations to the chinese guests by writing or phoning the host organizations. many american scientists who were acquainted with some members of the chinese delegation were highly delighted and made preparations for according warm welcome to their old friends from afar.

after his graduation in princeton university more than 20 years ago, professor lee grodzins of the department of physics at the massachusetts institute of technology had done research work under professor chang wen-yu who was teaching there then. professor grodzins was very glad to learn that professor chang is a member of the delegation. he wrote a number of warm letters to professor chang. in one of his letters, professor grodzins said, "dear professor chang: i am so excited and happy that you and your colleagues are in the united states for a visit. i have been looking forward for many years to seeing you. ..."

on the early morning of december 2, professor grodzins went to the boston airport. when the chinese guests alighted from their plane, he quickly recognized the gray-haired professor chang. he went forward to shake hands with him, saying excitedly, "this is really an emotional reunion exclamation"

on the same afternoon, professor grodzins, together with his wife and two children, called on professor chang at the hotel. his 11-year-old son dean sent professor chang several pictures drawn by himself. on sunday, the following day, professor grodzins and his

whole family took professor chang to the suburbs of boston to visit the place where the american war of independence had started and had a photo taken together with the chinese professor.

as the chinese delegation was leaving the massachusetts institute of technology after a visit, professor grodzins was reluctant to part with professor chang and other chinese scientists. he hoped that the scientists of the two countries would have more mutual visits in the future and wished that the chinese and american people will remain friendly generation after generation.

heart of old professor

such happy scenes of reunion of old friends as that between prof. chang wen-yu and prof. lee grodzins were not rare during the whole tour of the chinese scientists. at the airport, the dinner table or in the laboratory, one could see old friends from the scientist circles of both countries talking hand in hand about their friendship. professor chen-ning yang, dr. t.d. lee, as well as professors wu chien-shiung, chih-kung jen, c.c. lin, chieh-chien chang and wang hao, all well-known chinese-born american scientists, received the chinese guests warmly.

prof. chien wei-chang of the chinese delegation had worked in the jet propulsion laboratory of the california institute of technology about 30 years ago. many of his former colleagues there ardently hoped that he would visit the places he had once stayed. but the itinerary of the chinese delegation was too full to allow this. in order to see prof. chien again, prof. homer stewart of aerodynamics, an old colleague of his now 67 years old, made a special trip of more than 300 miles by plane from los angeles during the delegation's stay in san francisco. prof. stewart brought with him the warm greetings from the staff of the institute to the chinese scientists as well as some latest photos of mars as a souvenir for prof. chien.

originally the chinese scientists had planned to visit the university of michigan, but the plan was cancelled at the last minute owing to bad weather. it made the american friends there very sorry about this. the well-known polymer chemist of the university prof. charles overberger is an old acquaintance of prof. chien jen-yuan of the chinese delegation. he made a trunk-call to the delegation to express his welcome to prof. chien jen-yuan and the other chinese scientists and to wish their visit a success. he expressed the hope that more chinese scientists would visit the u.s. in the future, and, in particular, that the chinese scientists should come to the university of michigan in their next visit.

hope for more contacts between two peoples

many old and new friends in the united states have cherished the same earnest hope for more interchanges between the scientists of the two countries. wherever they went, the chinese scientists were warmly surrounded by many american friends whom they did not know before. some of the american friends said: "we have been looking forward to seeing you exclamation" some said: "to welcome the guests from new china is our long cherished desire exclamation" an american friend shook hands with the chinese guests saying how he had longed for the arrival of the chinese guests.

at a luncheon given in honour of the chinese scientists in chicago university, a famous old american scientist recalled that over ten years ago, his daughter, a stamp-collecting fan, wanted to have some stamps from new china. but such stamps were not available then, because the collection of chinese stamps was regarded as "illegal" in the united states. so he had to collect stamps from new china for his daughter in britain. he extended a hearty welcome to the chinese guests and said that he hoped more chinese friends would come here and more exchange of visits between the chinese and american scientists.

the chinese scientists could never forget the cordial reception given by the american scientists when they visited the u.s. national accelerator laboratory on december 8, 1972. the accelerator laboratory is operated by the u.s. university research association composed of 52 universities engaged in high energy physic research. when the chinese scientists arrived in the laboratory, they were warmly greeted by professor norman f. ramsey, president of the university research association. defying the difficult driving over the snow-bound highway and the bitter cold weather, he had come especially from a long distance to greet the chinese guests and accompany them during the visit.

in the course of their visit the chinese scientists had discussions with their american colleagues on some scientific problems, through which the visitors learned much new knowledge. the hosts congratulated the guests on their success in scientific researches. the visit has promoted the interchange of science and technology between the two countries. just as the head of the delegation pei shih-chang said: with the common efforts of the two peoples the new seeds of friendship which have been sown between the two peoples are sure to grow fast and bear rich fruit.

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Washington

(NCNA-English Washington, Jan. 9, 1973)

the visiting shenyang acrobatic troupe of china gave its premiere here this evening.

among some 2,300 spectators were mr. and mrs. william p. rogers, secretary of state; john d. ehrlichman, and r.s. haldeman, assistants to the president; winston lord, john holdridge and richard solomon, assistants to henry kissinger, assistant to the president for national security affairs; mr. and mrs. mike mansfield, democratic senate leader; mr. and mrs. hugh scott, republican senate leader; gerald r. ford, republican house leader; u. alexis johnson, marshall green, john richardson and alfred jenkins, senior officials of the state department.

before the performance, state secretary william p. rogers saw the leaders of the shenyang acrobatic troupe backstage and had a talk with them. on behalf of the u.s. government, he said in a welcoming speech that the visit of the shenyang acrobatic troupe to the united states has been a most gratifying contribution to the development of friendly relations between the two peoples. in reply, head of the troupe chang ying-wu extended greetings to the american people on behalf of the troupe, and expressed the conviction that through joint efforts by both sides the friendship between the chinese and american peoples will grow further still.

during the interval, state secretary william p. rogers and walter e. washington, mayor of washington d.c., saw the leader and deputy leader and some other members of the troupe, and handed over a message from president r. nixon. in his message, president nixon expressed the warm greetings of mrs. nixon and his to the shenyang acrobatic troupe on their first performance in washington. he wrote: "the standing ovations and numerous curtain calls which our chinese visitors have received is a clear indication of the very significant progress that has been made over the past year in the development of friendly ties between the chinese and american peoples."

the first performance won prolonged and stormy applause and cheers. as the artists answered curtain calls, they received flower baskets and bouquets presented by american friends. after the performance, mr. and mrs. mike mansfield and mr. and mrs. hugh scott went upstage to congratulate the acrobats on their success and had a photo taken with them.

the shenyang acrobatic troupe arrived here on january 7 after concluding its friendly tour in new york. the troupe was welcomed by over 100 people at the airport. the american welcomers held high streamers with the chinese words: "long live the friendship between the chinese and american peoples."

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zaire President Mobutu Leaves Rangoon for China

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Jan. 10, 1973)

lieutenant general mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, and his wife as well as his party left here this morning after an overnight stopover for the people's republic of china for a state visit.

they were seen off at the airport by ne win, chairman of the revolutionary council and prime minister of the union of burma; san yu, deputy prime minister; kyaw soe, foreign minister; hla phone, deputy foreign minister, and other burmese officials.

chen chao-yuan, chinese ambassador, and chin chang-ju, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, were also present.

chairman ne win met with president mobutu after his arrival here yesterday afternoon. yesterday evening, deputy prime minister san yu hosted a dinner for the distinguished zaire guests. members of the revolutionary council of the union of burma, ministers and other government officials were present at the dinner.

Namelist of Official Members of President Mobutu's Party to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1973)

following is the namelist of the official members of president mobutu sese seko's party to china:

lieutenant-general mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire;

citoyenne (mrs.) mobutu sese seko, wife of the president;

citoyen (mr.) mobutu kongulu ndolo, son of president mobutu;

nguza karl-i-bond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation;

citoyenne (mrs.) nguza karl-i-bond;

kayinga onsi ndal, commissioner of state for agriculture;

citoyenne (mrs.) kayinga onsi ndal;

citoyen (mr.) bisengimana rwema, director of the presidential office;

lengema dulia yubasa makanga, roving ambassador;

brigadier babia zongbi malobia, chief of private staff to the head of state;

citoyenne (mrs.) babia zongbi malobia;

citoyen (mr.) mokolo wa mpombo, chief adviser to the presidency of the republic;

citoyen (mr.) bokana w'ondangela, doctor of laws and juridical adviser to the presidency of the republic;

senga-wa-mwana tshibambi, ambassador, director of protocol of the presidency of the republic and head of the national protocol bureau;

citoyen (mr.) muabi mwana sapo kumwamba, director of the cabinet of the foreign affairs department (ministry);

citoyen (mr.) kalonji tshikala, director of political affairs of the foreign affairs department (ministry); and

citoyen (mr.) doka mbaka, engineer of agro-technique.

Zaire President Mobutu Accorded Rousing Welcome in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1973)

lieutenant general mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, was accorded a rousing welcome on his arrival in peking by special plane this afternoon on a state visit at the invitation of the chinese government. the president is accompanied on the visit by his wife and others.

the distinguished zaire guests were greeted at the airport by chinese premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien, foreign minister chi peng-fei and 5,000 people in the capital.

although china and zaire are geographically separated by thousands of rivers and mountains, the people of the two countries have sympathized with and supported each other in the prolonged anti-imperialist struggle and have forged a profound militant friendship between them. shortly after the normalization of relations between the two countries, president mobutu has come to visit china, bringing the friendship of the zaire people for the chinese people.

peking today was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and zaire people. red lanterns hung on the rostrum of tien an men square. the national flags of china and zaire and colourful banners fluttered along the main east-west thoroughfare. huge streamers on tall buildings carried the messages: "firmly support the zaire people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the chinese and zaire people exclamation"

at 1:30 p.m. the special plane carrying president mobutu landed at the capital airport which flew the national flags of china and zaire.

when president mobutu, his wife and members of his party including nguza karl-i-bond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and his wife; kayinga onsi ndal, commissioner of state for agriculture, and his wife; and bisengimana rwema, director of the presidential office, alighted from the plane, premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, n.p.c. standing committee vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh warmly shook hands with them and expressed welcome to them.

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. the band struck up the national anthems of zaire and china. president mobutu, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. he then walked round to meet the welcomers. the airport was a scene of jubilation when festively dressed young people danced to gay music and others waved flowers and coloured streamers and shouted: "a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from zaire exclamation" "long live the great unity of the afro-asian peoples exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" president mobutu waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

president mobutu then drove to the guest house in the company of premier chou en-lai. madame teng ying-chao greeted the distinguished guests there.

among those present at the airport to welcome president mobutu were:

hu yu-chih and chi fang, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations ho ying, wang shu-sheng, peng shao-hui, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, teng tung-che, liu hung-chang, tu hsing-yuan, hsieh hsin-ho, peng min, li ching-chuan, liu fu-chih, kuang jen-nung, ma jen-hui, wang hai-jung, chu mu-chih, tai cheng-yuan, yang chi, lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, wang hao, ho kung-kai, han hsu, cheng fei, wang ming-chun and kao chien-chung.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Premier Chou En-lai and President Mobutu Sese Seko Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and lieutenant-general mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, held talks here this afternoon.

premier chou en-lai and president mobutu sese seko continued their talks in the evening. taking part in the talks on the zaire side were: nguza karl-i-bond, kayinga

onsi ndal, bisengimana rwema, lengema dulia yubasa makanga, brigadier babia zongbi malobia, mokolo wa mponbo, bokana w'ondangela, senga-wa-mwana tshibambi, muabi mwana sapo kumwamba, kalonji tshikala and doka mbaka; on the chinese side were: chi peng-fei, ho ying, chen mu-hua, ho kung-kai, han hsu, cheng fei, wang ming-chun, huang cheng-yu, tien yi-min, ma wu-yeh, lo hsu and mu wen.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Welcomes Distinguished Guests from Zaire

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1973)

the "people's daily" today carried an editorial entitled "welcome to the distinguished guests from zaire". the editorial reads in full as follows:

mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, will arrive in the chinese capital peking today for a state visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. we warmly welcome the distinguished guests from zaire.

the people of zaire have a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggle. since the independence of zaire in 1960, her industrious and courageous people have continued their persistent struggle to uphold state sovereignty. in the recent years, the government of zaire headed by president mobutu has carried forward the spirit of national independence and made a series of efforts to develop national economy and national culture. in international affairs, zaire follows a policy of "positive neutrality", stands for solidarity and unity among the african countries, advocates that africa should be africa of the africans, supports national independence movements in the continent, condemns the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid pursued by the white racist regimes, and opposes dialogue with south africa. the government of the republic of zaire has made an active effort to develop friendly relations and cooperation with countries of the third world, particularly those in africa. these positive policies conform with the historical current of the african countries and people forging unity against imperialism. we extend congratulations to zaire on her achievements in both internal and external affairs.

the present-day situation in africa is excellent. independent african countries are striding forward

along the road of upholding national independence and sovereignty and building their own countries. countries and regions that have not won independence have continued to hold high the banner of armed struggle and keep scoring new victories. the african people in their hundreds of millions have further closed ranks in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and big-nation hegemonism. the fighting african countries and people have become an important force on the international arena. colonialism and neo-colonialism, especially the superpowers, have found their practice of unbridled interference in the internal affairs of the african countries more and more ineffective.

china and zaire are far apart geographically, but there exists a profound militant friendship between their peoples. we have always sympathized with and supported each other in our common struggle against imperialism. not long ago, china and zaire, after friendly talks, signed a joint communique on the normalization of their relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. this development in the relations of the two countries manifests the common interests and aspirations of the two peoples. now, bringing with them the friendship of the zaire people towards the chinese people, the distinguished zaire guests are coming from afar to visit china. this visit will not only contribute to the strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between zaire and china, but also benefit the afro-asian cause of unity against imperialism.

we wish president mobutu's visit full success.

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* NATIONAL *
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RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTHS

Bring the Role of Educated Young People into Play in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

by

The CCP Ch'in Hsien Committee, Shansi Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 11, 1973)

Since 1969, educated young people have come in succession from Peking, Tientsin and other provinces and cities to our hsien to join production brigades and settle down, and to receive re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants. In the past four years, while carrying out re-education on the educated young people, we have at the same time actively trained, enthusiastically helped and boldly used them, and let them play their part to the full in the three great revolutionary movements.

How could we bring the active role of the educated young people into play?

Handle Correctly the Relations Between Education and Using

After the educated young people were through a period of tempering in the countryside, we let some of the young people shoulder certain tasks separately in accordance with the needs of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. However, some of the comrades lacked a correct understanding of the dialectical relations between educating and using, and only stressed the strengthening of education over the young people without paying attention to using them in a rational manner. In the light of such thinking, we promptly organized the responsible comrades of Party organizations at various levels to study seriously such teachings of Chairman Mao

as "The young people are the most active and vital force in society. They are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism" and "In the training of revolutionary younger generations, they must be tempered in actual struggles and cultivate an indomitable revolutionary spirit; they should dare to think, to speak out, to break through, to act and to make revolution." Everybody realized that "carrying out re-education on the young people means raising their awareness of class struggle and line struggle so that they could play their part to the full in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside."

With the raising of understanding, attention is being paid, from the hsien Party committee to Party organizations of communes, production brigades and production teams, to letting the educated young people play their part to the full in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. The hsien Party committee periodically listens to reports from competent agencies on the state of development of the educated young people. Responsible comrades of the hsien and commune Party committees, when going to the countryside, voluntarily go to production brigades where educated young people have settled to acquaint themselves with conditions there, and upon discovering problems, to solve them at once.

The Party branch of Houch'üan production brigade of Manshui commune has scored very good results in actively training and boldly using educated young people and letting them play their part to the full in the three great revolutionary movements. Of the 24 educated young people settled in the production brigade, three have joined the Chinese Communist Party and nine the Communist Youth League. Some are serving as technicians, accountants and public custodians, some are teachers in civilian-run schools, and some have become militia cadres. The active contribution by the young people has played a positive part in transforming the physiognomy of the production brigade. In 1971, the per-mow yield of grain in the production brigade topped the target set in the "Program." In the past, because of the shortage of teachers, this production brigade had only one primary school with 50 students. Now, it is operating a 7-year school, and the attendance figure exceeds 90.

Because of our correct handling of the relations between educating and using the educated youths, educating them while using them boldly at the same time, and in the course of using them, continuing to grasp firmly their re-education, it has been possible to speed up the transformation of their world outlook, and to bring their part actively into play in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside.

Educating and Raising the Youths in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

How could we bring the part of the educated young people into play in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside? Some of the comrades used to think one-sidedly that using educated young people boldly meant making them cadres. Later, by organizing the responsible comrades of communes and production brigades to study and make discussions, we enabled

everybody to understand correctly that using them boldly was to place them in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment for education and fostering, to let them grow up under the tempering of practice, and to turn them into red and expert fighters of the revolution.

Since the past several years, in the political movements of "one-strike, three-oppose," the Party rectification and construction, and criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, more than 360 educated young people have taken part in the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams organized by the hsien Party committee. They have gone through class struggle for tempering, and raised their awareness of class struggle and line struggle. By means of education of actual class struggle, the educated young people are able to understand further the protractedness, the complexity and the twists and turns of class struggle, and deepen their comprehension of the basic line of the Party.

The Party branch of the Ch'inghsiu production brigade actively mobilizes the educated young people to participate in the criticize-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work movement. These educated young people are setting the pace in learning Chairman Mao's series of important directives on criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, setting the pace in criticizing the counter-revolutionary crimes and the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and pushing forward energetically the in-depth development of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work movement in this production brigade. The proletarian line of Chairman Mao is penetrating more deeply into the hearts of the people.

In the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement, we organize the educated young people to join the shock troops of production, and let them temper their revolutionary will through hard work, so that in transforming their objective world, they could at the same time transform their subjective world. Struggling together with the poor and lower-middle peasants in developing the hills and harnessing the rivers, they are contributing their strength toward transforming the physiognomy of the countryside. In the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement, 12 young people have been cited as an advanced collective of the whole hsien, and some 200 educated young people have been cited as model commune members.

Scientific experiment is an important part of the content of the three great revolutionary movements. Party organizations at various levels in our hsien are actively supporting and warmly encouraging the educated young people to carry out agricultural and scientific experiments and technical innovations. The educated young people in the whole hsien have organized 41 agricultural and scientific experiment teams and carried out over 30 agricultural and scientific experiments.

Educated young people from Peking in Hsiaowang production brigade of Hsintien commune, under the guidance of the Party branch and with the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants, have actively developed scientific experiment and agro-technical activities, and scored outstanding results.

They have manufactured a winnowing machine in place of the clumsy fan-mill, resulting in a great saving in labor. They have also cultivated successfully three new strains of corn and five fine strains of sorghum, thereby improving all the corn and sorghum crops in Hsiaowang production brigade and making a contribution toward the cultivation of fine strains.

Implement Policies Conscientiously, Train and Use the Youths Boldly

From practice we realize that it is important to evaluate the educated young people correctly in order to bring their part actively into play. Some of the comrades have looked more on the passive factors of the educated young people and less on the positive factors. They noticed in particular the poor performance of a moment or the slightest mistake made by the educated young people, and because of that, would no longer trust or use them boldly. In view of this shortcoming, we have on the one hand propagated over and over again the policy of the Party, and on the other hand educated the cadres and people to use the one dividing into two concept in dealing with them. Facts have enabled everybody to realize that the overwhelming majority of the educated young people are good or comparatively good, and it is not at all surprising for some of them to give a poor performance or make mistakes once in a while. As long as we would enthusiastically show concern for them and educate them patiently, they could overcome their shortcomings and correct their mistakes.

There was in Tungchuang production brigade of Tz'uts'un commune an educated young person who was poor in his performance when he first arrived in the countryside. Later, by means of patient education, there was an improvement, and the Party branch of the production brigade permitted him to learn how to operate a tractor. By means of reading and studying seriously and delving diligently into the study of technique, he very quickly became a skilled tractor operator. Once in particular, when the tractor ran out of control, he did not panic in the face of danger, but leaping from the tractor, depressed the pressure-reducing lever, averted an accident, and safeguarded the property of the collective. For that he was praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In the implementation of Party policy, we maintain implementing the proletarian policy that "although class origin must be taken into account, it would never do to take class origin alone into consideration; the emphasis should be on performance," paid attention to educating those young people who could be educated, enthusiastically helped them to raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle, and let them play their part to the full in the three great revolutionary movements.

The policy of the Party has enabled those young people who could be educated to be greatly encouraged. One of the young people who could be educated joined Tungfeng production brigade, and by actively participating in collective productive labor, enthusiastically propagated the thought of Mao Tse-tung and the policies and guidelines of the Party. Tungfeng production brigade is situated on a high mountain with deep ravines. Communications

is difficult and news is shut out. He used his brain to think up means, and turned a semi-transistor radio into a three-way radio for reception, broadcasting and transmission, which played a very important part each day in transmitting the broadcast programs of the radio station, in broadcasting news of new personalities and events in the production brigade itself, and in propagating the various policies of the Party for the countryside.

In using the educated young people, we have on the one hand educated the young people to establish an overall concept and to serve the need of the revolution. On the other hand, in accordance with the policies of the Party, in arranging work, we have paid as much attention as possible to their special talent so as to better bring their part into play.

After the implementation of the policies of the Party, the broad masses of educated young people are given rational employment, and they are showing their ability in a big way in the vast countryside and marching strongly along the road of integration with the workers and peasants mapped out by Chairman Mao.

* * *

WORKER-PEASANT TEACHERS

Wuhan University Calls Symposium of Worker, Peasant and Soldier Part-Time Teachers

- The part-time teachers said, "We must implement consciously the line, policies and guidelines laid down by Chairman Mao, strive to do our work well, and help train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat."

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 11, 1973)

While maintaining the practice of uniting, educating and transforming its original teachers, the Wuhan University has at the same time engaged in succession more than 80 part-time teachers from factories, rural areas and PLA units since the past two years for some of the teaching work of 31 subjects in 19 special courses and 16 departments and they have together with the original teachers written teaching materials for nine special courses. In order to sum up the two years' experience of engaging workers, peasants and soldiers as part-time teachers and further strengthen the building of the teaching ranks, the revolutionary committee of this university recently called a symposium of these worker, peasant and soldier part-time teachers.

At the symposium, all unanimously agreed that the proletarian revolution in education was a profound ideological and social revolution, that the coming of workers, peasants and soldiers to the university as teachers was a great victory for Chairman Mao's educational line, that the concern, support and participation in the revolution in education of the university, the running of the socialist university well and the building of a mighty new force of proletarian intellectuals was a glorious mission handed to the workers, peasants and soldiers by the Party and Chairman Mao. The part-time teachers said, "We must implement consciously the line, policies and guidelines laid down by Chairman Mao, strive to do our work well, and train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat."

The symposium seriously summed up and exchanged the work experience of these part-time teachers. In order to carry out the work of the part-time teachers well, the symposium was of the opinion that they must use the philosophical thought of Chairman Mao as a pointer toward correct handling of the following relationships well.

First, the relationship between the units which nominated the teachers and the university. These units must not only actively support and show concern for the revolution in education of the university in the selection and nomination of part-time teachers, but they must also maintain mutual support and cooperation in a manner conductive to their grasping revolution and stimulating production and promoting technical innovation. For the sake of the interest of mutual support and cooperation, all realized from practice in work that they must mainly select and nominate teachers from units belonging to factories (communes) having cooperative ties with the university.

In concrete work, the university should make use of the teachers, equipment and reference material, and in diverse ways, support the selection and nominating units in developing technical innovations actively, train workers and technical hardcores as well as propaganda personnel who would create revolutionary public opinion, and supply study and reference materials and teaching and technical materials.

Second, the relationship between the proper work of the part-time teachers and their part-time work. Comrades who took part in the symposium were of the opinion that both their own work and part-time teaching work were revolutionary work. In their units, they must carry out "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" well, and they must play the part of hardcores in the revolution in education at the university. In accordance with the particularity of the courses, the principle of combining theory with practice, and the actual situation of the selection and nominating units, they could adopt the method of going to the university to give lessons or have the students come to them for their lessons.

Planning must be strengthened in making arrangements. The university should regularly report the situation to the leadership organs of the selection and nominating units and the various departments the part-time teachers belong to, so that the teaching work of the part-time teachers could be put on the agenda of the selection and nominating units to enable them to make all-round planning and suitable arrangements regarding the work of the part-time teachers and their part-time work.

Third, the relationship between the part-time teachers and the original teachers. All were of the opinion that the part-time teachers and the original teachers were integral parts of the three-in-one combination force of teachers. Their linking up was in the interest of the transformation of the original teaching force and in firm implementation of the principle of combining theory with practice. Because of this, it is not only necessary in the revolution in education to bring the hardcore parts of the part-time teachers fully into play, but the active parts of the original teachers must also be brought into play.

For the sake of bringing the hardcore part of the part-time teachers into play, all were of the opinion that attention must be paid to the following four problems.

1. Proper arrangement for teaching the courses is important, and the strong points of the part-time teachers must be fully brought into play. For example, the Department of Physics has engaged a part-time teacher from the PLA with years of teaching and practical experience in radio communication who has rich practical experience in radio transmission and reception. This department has arranged for him to teach the course of "radio transmission and reception."

2. The university must organize the part-time teachers to take part actively in the key link of teaching activities of the university and departments, such as the drawing up of plans for teaching, the writing and reviewing

of teaching materials, the preparation of lessons, the appraisal of teaching and study, etc.

3. The university must familiarize the part-time teachers with the development of the revolution in teaching in the university and hold regular meetings with participation by the part-time teachers for the summing up and exchange of experience, and listen to their views and suggestions on the in-depth development of the revolution in education.

4. It must continue to teach the original teachers to learn modestly from the part-time teachers, and pay attention to bringing into play the strong points of the original teachers, so that they could combine theory with practice better, give lectures well, and improve the quality of their teaching.

Fourth, the relationship between participation in teaching work by the part-time teachers and the raising of their standard. All were of the opinion that it was very important to pay attention to raising the standard of the part-time teachers. Various seminars of the university should also give the same all-round consideration to and make the same arrangement for raising the standard of the part-time teachers as they did in the case of the original teachers. Aside from raising the standard of the part-time teachers principally by means of educational activities, the university could also adopt the following ways:

1. Study an elective course. In accordance with their needs and possibilities, some of the part-time teachers could set aside some of their time for the study of an elective course or two and raise their theoretical level with emphasis on the basis of practice.

2. Hold short-term study classes, link up together part-time teachers with original teachers who teach similar subjects, and develop research projects jointly worked out by factories (communes) and the university, so that scientific research might be carried out alongside with the raising of standard.

3. Participate in academic discussion activities.

4. For the sake of the raising of standard, in making arrangements for the assignment of part-time teachers and teaching work, care must be taken to keep the same part-time teachers at their work and not to make constant changes.

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WORKER-CADRES

Party Committee of Tungfang Cardboard Plant of Wuhu Pays Attention To Fostering and Training Cadres From Among Workers, Steps Up Education for Them and Uses Them Freely

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 11, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) The Party committee of Tungfang Cardboard Plant of Wuhu, Anhwei Province, pays attention to promoting workers to the position of cadres. It freely develops the role of the new worker-cadres as well as seriously steps up ideological education for them. This enables the new worker-cadres in this plant to play an active role in the three great revolutionary movements.

This plant did promote some workers to the position of cadres before the cultural revolution. However, it did much to use them but little to educate them. As a result, some of the comrades felt that they were unequal to their work. In the meantime, some people developed the one-sided idea that "worker-cadres are 'unexperienced and incompetent'." This affected the work of promotion and training of worker-cadres.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, members of the Party committee of the plant seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching "We should train a large number of cadres from among the workers. They should be learned as well as competent. They should not long for empty fame but should be able to work practically." The Party committee also repudiated the revisionist cadre line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, promoted a group of good workers according to the five prerequisites for successors to the cause of proletarian revolution and assigned them to leading posts in factories, workshops and various sections and offices. These new cadres did very well in their work because they had a certain degree of consciousness of line struggle and had quite rich practical experience.

Worker Liu Lin-lung was originally a production squad leader. After being tempered in the cultural revolution and having increased his ability to differentiate between right and wrong regarding the line as well as his ability to work, he was promoted to the secretaryship of the Party branch at the pulp making shop. He grasped revolution and promoted production together with the masses and quickly made this workshop an advanced unit in the plant.

The Party committee of this plant paid attention to overcoming the erroneous tendency "everything will be all right once workers are promoted" and seriously stepped up its ideological education for the new worker-cadres. It systematically organized the new worker-cadres to read books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao so as to elevate their standard in theory and ability to work continuously.

Yü Ch'uan-fang, secretary of the Party branch of the paper making shop, was a newly promoted worker-cadre. He once became depressed after encountering some difficulties and setbacks in work. But the principal responsible comrades of the Party committee helped him to study the stand, study the viewpoint and study the methods from Chairman Mao's works. This brightened him up ideologically and increased his courage to do his work well.

The paper conveying canvas of the paper-making machine in this workshop was originally sewn together by thread. As a result, it wore out quickly and is easy to became loose. Since it had to be re-sewn once every two days, production was affected. Yü Ch'uan-fang, developing the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and daring to act, started a series of experiments together with the workers according to his many years of practical experience. Finally they overcame many difficulties and invented a braiding method of joining. This cut down the time of shut-down of the machine, increased the daily output of cardboard by two and a half tons a day, improved the quality of the product, reduced the intensity of manual labor and lowered the wear and tear.

The Party committee of the plant considers the raising of policy understanding an important task in the training of new worker-cadres. Leading comrades of the plant constantly went deep into the workshops to help the new cadres discover and solve problems concerning policy implementation promptly. During the implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectual elements some of the new cadres failed to draw a clear line between the two qualitatively different contradictions and consequently dared not use some of the technicians boldly. Thus members of the Party committee of the plant studied with them the relevant policies of the Party and correctly implemented the Party's policy toward intellectual elements. This has further mobilized the revolutionary initiative of the workers.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "It is often true that we do not start working after we have completed learning, instead we learn after we have started working. Working is learning." Following this instruction, the Party committee of Tungfang Cardboard Plant pays attention to training new worker-cadres amid practice and use them freely so that they can become competent quickly.

Chou Shih-chen, a member of the Party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the plant, was originally a crane operator. He did not have a high cultural level and was not very experienced in leadership work. But his consciousness of line struggle was relatively high and he was an old model. After being promoted to serve as a leading cadre of the plant he persevered in taking part in productive manual labor and always insisted on going to places where difficulties were. As he constantly went deep into reality and learned from old cadres and the masses modestly, his ability to lead production was quickly elevated.

To minimize the amount of dust created in the materials preparation section so as to improve the sanitary conditions for the workers, Chou

Shih-chen studied measures for innovation together with the cadres, workers and technicians of the workshop and used old and unserviceable equipment to make a set of ventilators by pooling together the wisdom of the masses. This greatly reduced the amount of dust in the air and solved an important problem in production. The ventilators were naturally greatly welcomed by the masses of workers who praised him as a production commander who "does not long for empty fame but works practically."

However, new worker-cadres do not grow up all that smoothly. The Party committee of Tungfang Cardboard Plant realize from practice that it must boldly promote and freely use new worker-cadres and at the same time also help them with specific problems and step up education on them. When achievements are scored they should be educated to be modest and prudent and to oppose arrogance and self-complacency. When difficulties and setbacks are encountered they should be encouraged not to become down-hearted but continue to advance. When certain mistakes are made in work they should be helped to analyze themselves, correct their mistakes and continue to advance. As a result of the Party committee's perseverance in conducting ideological education for the new worker-cadres, they have grown up healthily and are developing an active role in the three great revolutionary movements.

The united struggle of the old and new cadres of Tungfang Cardboard Plant of Wuhu helps to push the broad masses of workers to win one victory after another. Now this plant has achieved a steady high output for 51 consecutive months. In 1972 the plant again fulfilled its state production plan 58 days ahead of schedule and created the highest record of annual output since the establishment of the plant 14 years ago, reaching a figure 9.8 percent in excess of the designed capacity. This contributes to speeding up the pace of building socialism.

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Leading Members of the CCP Fu Hsien Committee Learn To Associate Themselves Closely with Reality, Seriously Study the Party's Policies and Raise Their Consciousness of Implementation of Policy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 11, 1973)

(NCNA Shenyang, January 4, 1973) Leading members of the CCP Fu Hsien Committee closely associate themselves with reality, seriously study various policies of the Party, raise their consciousness of implementation of the Party's policies and push the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production into deep-going development.

In the course of book reading, leading members of the Fu Hsien Party Committee pay attention to studying the Party's policies, combine the study of policies with serious reading and strive to master theory and apply it in practice.

In the movement of capital construction of farmland, manpower, material resources and capital of the production teams in the hsien were once used indiscriminately. This affected the initiative of the production brigades. When the hsien Party committee tried to stop this practice, some of the cadres could not understand it. Some of the leading members of the hsien Party committee knew this practice was inconsistent with the Party's policy but could not point out the truth. With a view to this situation, leading members of the hsien Party committee studied Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's works on productive forces and production relations. After elevating their understanding of theory, they successfully raised their consciousness of implementing this policy.

In the winter of 1970, Tungkang commune in this hsien organized the commune and its production brigades to cooperate in building Shuanglung Reservoir. At the beginning they failed to uphold the principle of willingness, mutual benefit and exchange of equal values. This affected the labor enthusiasm of the brigades which were not benefited by the project and, as a result, work proceeded very slowly.

Upon discovering this situation, Han Chia-chih, a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee, took the initiative in coming to this commune to study and publicize the Party's policies together with the cadres and commune members so as to elevate everybody's understanding. In the meantime the commune promptly corrected its erroneous practice of the previous period, firmly upheld the principle of willingness, mutual benefit and exchange of equal values, made the benefiting brigades pay a reasonable price for the manpower and capital used according to the proportion of benefit received, paid a reasonable remuneration to the unbenefiting brigades from the reserves of commune-operated enterprises, stepped up manpower management for the construction and fully mobilized the initiative of the production brigades. As a result the project which was planned to take two years was completed in ten months' time.

The hsien Party committee summed up and popularized the experience of this commune and greatly speeded up the progress of farmland capital construction. Since the winter of 1971, 356 wells have been dug or expanded in this hsien, equipment has been installed in 255 water conservation points, and 120 li of irrigation ditches has been built. This helps to increase the area of effective irrigation by more than 200,000 mow.

In the course of learning and studying the policies, leading members of Fu Hsien Party Committee paid attention to combining learning and study with the development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and to differentiate between what was correct policy and what was erroneous policy. In this way they incessantly raised their consciousness of implementing policy.

In September 1971 when a discussion was under way in the hsien Party committee at a meeting of leading cadres of communes on how to implement the Party's distribution policy, some of the comrades failed to understand well the basis of calculation of pay for labor performed under socialist conditions. Thus, to clarify the policy from the theoretical point of view, leading members of the hsien Party committee studied relevant works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao together with comrades who were attending the meeting and repudiated the preposterous theories spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in connection with this question. After this study and repudiation, they clarified the policy of combining theory with practice, raised the consciousness of the communes in the implementation of the Party's distribution policy and further mobilized the commune members' initiative for manual labor.

In order to implement still better the Party's policies, leading members of Fu Hsien Party Committee also studied the Party's policies in combination with investigation.

Chu Li, secretary of the hsien Party committee, discovered last spring during his investigation that some of the communes and production brigades failed to implement the forestry policy well and this affected the commune members' enthusiasm for afforestation. To solve this problem correctly, he went to stay at selected points at Ts'aifangshen production brigade and conducted investigation and studies. He spent more than ten days on an investigation in three production teams. He visited several dozen commune members' households, held four symposiums, listened to the views and reflections of the masses extensively and found out the factors which affected the implementation of policy.

Then he helped basic level organizations to hold study classes for the study of the Party's forestry policy and discussed and studied policy together with the cadres and commune members. In this way they clarified the policy and made it possible to implement the Party's policy in an all-round manner. Later he popularized the experience of Ts'aifangshen production brigade throughout the hsien where local conditions permitted. This made it possible to implement the Party's forestry policy throughout the hsien rapidly and brought about a new upsurge in afforestation within a short period of time.

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RAILWAY CORPS

PLA Railway Corps Unit Saves Farmland

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1973)

commanders and fighters of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army railway corps always try to save farmland while building railways. this is in the tradition of the people's army of cherishing the interests of the people.

several companies of the railway corps went to a deep valley early last year to dig a tunnel. they planned to build a barrack on two hectares of farmland. but when the tunneling project was rescheduled for an earlier date, the wheat on the farmland had not yet been harvested. instead, they pitched tents by the side of boulders and began the project. after half month of hard work, they built a section of the railway foundation and then built their barracks there.

the track company was stationed on a mountain slope and there was no space for a car park. the local poor and lower-middle peasants offered nearly one-third of a hectare of rice fields. knowing that farmland in this mountainous area was limited, the commanders and fighters declined the offer with thanks. the company chose a sandy river bank. the people's commune sent militiamen and stone-masons to help build dykes and the car park.

the commanders and fighters carefully revised the plan of the railway line in order to occupy as little farmland as possible. a company of the unit was assigned to lay a spur track. they found that many sections would cross farmland and ditches. they made new surveys to revise the design and shortened the route by two kilometres, saving five hectares of farmland.

SPORTS

Winter Sports in Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jan. 12, 1973)

skaters are flocking to hundred skating rinks and the frozen sunghua river in the northeast china city of harbin, a famous winter sports resort, as the current skating and ice-hockey season reaches its height.

the city's mass winter sports activities have grown in scale since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. more and more factory workers, functionaries, students and children do speed and figure skating and play ice hockey and other games in their spare time.

harbin is situated 45 degrees north latitude. the temperature frequently drops to 30 degrees below zero and the city is ice-bound five months of the year.

the nankang stadium is the centre of winter sports, with an 8,800-square-metre skating rink and an ice hockey rink. the flood-lit stadium has drawn thousands of enthusiasts every day since it opened last november. crowds are especially big on sundays and holidays.

the workers of the harbin rolling stock plant are keen on winter sports. the plant's ice hockey team has won the city championships on several occasions during the past decade, and at one time ranked among the best in the country. it has invited teams from other factories to play friendly matches this winter. veteran worker chou wan-ching, one of the plant's national tournament ice hockey players, now coaches the plant's ice hockey team. chou wan-ching is still full of vigour and is a group leader in the plant's machinery workshop. it is an advanced group that has over-fulfilled production plans every year.

the pupils of tungchiang primary school on the bank of the sunghua river built two ramps to the river for down-hill skating and other games. twin brothers chu kuang and chu hui, pupils of the school, were the winner and runner-up in speed skating for the boys' b-group at the recent inter-school competition.

the city's spare time sports school for juniors has enrolled more than 600 sports enthusiasts. one of them is liu feng-ying, daughter of a railway worker. she practises speed-skating there after school. she was the winner in the girls' four-event total at a recent inter-school competition.

the city-wide inter-school winter sports games on the eve of the new year attracted several thousand entrants.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Worker-Cadre of Minority Nationality

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jan. 11, 1973)

forty-year-old yin ying-ao of mulao nationality is now in charge of a coal mine in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

he is vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the locheng mining administration. he played an active role in the administration's overfulfilment of the production plan.

spending about half the year working underground among the miners, yin ying-ao sums up their experience and solves problems in time. he takes part in tunnelling, blasting and other jobs.

once, when a coal face showed signs of a possible cave-in, all the miners there were ordered to withdraw. yin ying-ao alone went to the danger area to make a detailed investigation though the workers tried to stop him. on the basis of his findings he worked out an effective method with workers and technicians to forestall a cave-in.

keen on technical innovations, yin ying-ao organized a 30-member team to do experiments when the mine began simultaneous extraction of coal and sulphur in 1971. he took part in planning and actual work. after five months' experiments, they solved the technical problems involved in the new project.

the miners and cadres of a dozen nationalities including chuangs, yaos, miaos and mulaos, come from all over kwangsi. yin ying-ao goes among them to know their customs and ways of life, and sees to it that all these are given due consideration and respect. this helps the mine to get as united as one family.

son of a poor peasant family, yin ying-ao was obliged at the age of ten to dig coal for a local despot. his work was back-breaking and hazardous. the victory of chinese revolution filled him with love for the communist party and socialism. he wanted to do all he could to dig more coal for the country. the tunnelling team he headed, by applying his technical innovations, raised efficiency a dozen times and created a national record in the early days after liberation. he made over 20 technical innovations in the following years. in 1952 he joined the communist party of china and in 1956 was elected delegate to the national congress of advanced workers in the coal industry.

POWER PLANT

Shanghai Expands Power Plant

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 11, 1973)

shanghai, china's major industrial city, recently put into operation a 125,000-kilowatt turbo-generating unit in the course of expanding a power plant.

the over-all task -- from designing, manufacture, installation and trial-operation of the generating unit -- took less than ten months.

the workers attribute this victory to the guidance of the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". their experience in constructing the city's first such generating unit in 1969 helped accelerate the work.

the ever-deepening movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work strengthened the determination of the workers, cadres and technicians to put up the factory buildings as quickly as possible so that the generating unit could be installed ahead of time. young workers organized themselves into shock brigades for tougher jobs.

the builders were racing against time to put up the main building one day when a typhoon struck. a prefabricated reinforced concrete beam weighing scores of tons had to be cemented into place on 40-metre high supports at once. led by a technician, a group of young people rushed to the spot. they worked on the 30 cm-wide beam against the buffeting wind pouring basket after basket of concrete till the job was done.

the 20 or so construction departments, which worked on several hundred items of construction simultaneously, helped each other in the spirit of socialist co-ordination.

one work team was busy digging the foundation for the main building when another team had to lay underground water pipes. the workers discussed the matter and decided to work on separate shifts, each offering the most convenient hours to the other. both teams fulfilled their tasks ahead of schedule.

the workers, cadres and technicians worked carefully to ensure top quality. an old worker made dozens of re-adjustments to get a key part which had been slightly below the required precision just right. the first trial-operation of the generating set and its auxiliary equipment was successful.

COAL PRODUCTION

Northwest China Autonomous Region Expands Coal Production

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jan. 12, 1973)

the ningsia hui autonomous region is producing 300 times as much coal as in the early post-liberation years.

it is extracting anthracite, coking coal and steam coal from 24 mines, as against the handful of small pits around 1949. ten pairs of new shafts have been put into production since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. a big open-cut mine and a number of pits are under construction.

the people of this northwest china region attribute their achievement to the party's policy of the simultaneous development of big, small and medium-sized enterprises by combining modern and indigenous methods.

an extensive survey by the state over the past 23 years enabled the region to expand its old mines on the basis of new data and open new ones in some places which had generally been believed to have little or no prospects for mining. cadres, technicians and workers came in large numbers from other parts of the country to lend a hand in exploring and working the mines.

big mines built with state investment account for 80 per cent of the region's total coal output. however, initiative by the local leadership and people is also stressed. the success of this principle is shown by the existing small and medium-sized mines which were built by local efforts, supplemented by state technical know-how and material. these mines need relatively small investment and start production quickly.

the small pits left over by the old society have been equipped with electric drills, mine cars, and other machinery.

the region's coal industry is backed by three mining equipment plants and one large coal dressing plant, all built in the region after liberation.

the number of miners has grown from several hundred to well over 50,000. among the 1,100 engineers and technicians are veteran miners.

in shihkouyi mine, three-fifths of the miners and two-thirds of the cadres are of the islamic hui nationality. one of the hui cadres is deputy secretary of the mine party committee. he became a miner at the age of 14 and only after liberation was he able to become literate. he later attended technical and political training courses.

IRRIGATION

Large Scale Irrigation Construction in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jan. 11, 1973)

water conservancy construction is being done on an unprecedented scale in chinghai and kansu provinces in northwest china this winter.

two million commune peasants have turned out for the work in kansu. more than 600 small irrigation projects are under construction in the arid tinghsi region in the central part of the province. many deep pump-wells are being sunk to tap the rich underground water resources in the fertile highland in eastern kansu.

in the hilly regions of multi-national changhai province people are terracing the slopes to check erosion and conserve water while adding irrigation facilities. where irrigation is convenient, people are levelling farmland. in the mountain area, the land is being deep-ploughed to improve the tilth. in the 13 major farming counties in the eastern part of the province, 500 irrigation projects are under construction and 15,000 hectares of land have been improved through levelling, terracing or adding top soil to facilitate irrigation and conservation of water.

leading cadres of the county and higher levels are working in the countryside, giving concrete guidance in the work while joining the builders in physical labour.

WHEAT

Good Strains of Spring Wheat Bred in North China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1973)

new strains of spring wheat resistant to bad weather and adaptable to varied conditions have been developed in the northern part of china. some of them have been adopted on a wide scale with marked increases in yields.

spring wheat is a major crop in northeast and northwest china. it is also grown in south china as a supplementary food crop.

summing up their years of experience, cadres, commune members and agro-technicians in the spring wheat growing areas have selected, cultivated and propagated good strains to increase production. some one hundred new strains have been bred in northwest china's kansu province, some being popularised in production. the ningsia hui autonomous region has introduced, selected and propagated some 20 new varieties. the keshan agronomical institute in northeast china's heilungkiang province, by treating seedlings with ecological methods, has developed a number of spring wheat strains that are resistant to drought and excessive moisture, ripens early or absorbs fertilizer fast. with other conditions to match, these new varieties are highly productive. some of them, grown on small tracts, yielded 7.5 tons per hectare.

leading cadres, commune members and agro-technicians all join in scientific experiments. the rural scientific research groups in the huchu tu autonomous county of northwest china's chinghai province have developed four new varieties. three of them yielded 7 to 7.5 tons per hectare on fairly large areas.

provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in northern china in 1972 worked in cooperation to select 24 spring wheat strains of different types bred in the previous few years and carried out further experiments in different areas to speed up their propagation.

SUGARCANE PROCESSING

Worker-Cadres at South China Factory

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 11, 1973)

many rank and file workers have become leading cadres at the sugarcane chemical plant in the rising industrial city of chiangmen in kwangtung province, south china.

three workers have been elected vice-chairmen of the plant revolutionary committee. twentyeight of the workers are directors or deputy directors of workshops and thirteen hold leading technical posts. many others are section heads.

like large numbers of workers in other factories in china, they were promoted in the past three years during the great proletarian cultural revolution. tempered in this revolution, they have a high political consciousness as well as rich experience in production.

the worker-cadres continue to take part in collective productive labour and have retained the fine qualities of the working people. they maintain close contacts with the masses and make technical innovations with other members of the plant.

this plant with 3,000 workers has fulfilled its production targets year after year. in 1972, it met the targets for granulated sugar, refined sugar and pulp board two months ahead of schedule. the quality of products has risen steadily while costs have been lowered.

teng chu, a veteran worker who has been promoted to be a standing committee member of the plant communist party committee and vice-chairman of the plant revolutionary committee, went to work for a period in the sugar refining workshop. he helped the workers and technicians sum up their experience and with them worked out a way to improve the methods for producing lump sugar that brought a sixteen per cent increase in output.

chen tsan-chun, a veteran worker who is head of an experimental group in the brewing workshop, read a lot of scientific and technical literature in his spare time in order to recycle waste liquid. he and a number of workers and technicians succeeded in extracting an important product from the waste liquid in six months as against the two years originally scheduled, thus making a contribution to the ribonucleic acid industry. they also trial produced a number of other new products.

most of the worker-cadres were promoted from veteran workers. they have extensive production experience but were denied the right to an education in the old society. they began to learn to read and write only after liberation. the party organizations of the plant opened spare-time classes for them to raise their general educational level and invited engineers and technicians to give lectures on scientific theories. the workers were also helped to sum up their experience.

the plant party committee organized the workers to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets with Australian Diplomat

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met with ross william cottrill, charge d'affaires ad interim of the australian embassy in china.

the australian diplomat arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Britain and Netherlands

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1973)

a government trade delegation of the people's republic of china led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, left peking by air today on a visit to britain and the netherlands.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by vice-ministers of foreign trade li chiang and chai shu-fan, and leading members of departments concerned.

also present were british ambassador to china j. m. addis and dutch ambassador to china jan vixseboxse.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Foreign Trade Minister Fetes His Chinese Counterpart

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1973)

jussi linnamo, finnish minister of foreign trade, and his wife, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade.

among the guests at the banquet were li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine-building; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; and leading members of organizations concerned.

present were finnish ambassador to china veli helenius and his wife, diplomatic officials of the finnish embassy here, and members of the finnish government official trade and industrial delegation.

minister jussi linnamo and minister pai hsiang-kuo spoke at the banquet. the hosts and guests had a friendly conversation and toasted the constant development of the friendship between the chinese and finnish people and the friendly trade relations between the two countries.

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

Chinese Expert and Advisor for Consultative Group's Meeting of Government Experts Leave for Geneva

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1973)

expert tien chin and advisor liang ssu-yi sent by the chinese government to attend the consultative group's meeting of government experts on reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts left here for geneva by air this afternoon.

they were seen off at the airport by shen wei-liang, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the foreign ministry, and wang min, a leading member of a department concerned.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Foreign Minister Leaves Hangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jan. 11, 1973)

italian foreign minister giuseppe medici and his party concluded their visit here and left for shanghai by special plane this afternoon.

on board the same plane was italian ambassador to china folco trabalza.

in hangchow, foreign minister medici and other distinguished italian guests visited the meichiawu tea production brigade of the hsihu people's commune. they watched commune members picking and processing tea. the guests were told how production of the well-known lung ching (dragon well) tea had expanded. they also visited the hangchow silk tapestry factory, the hangchow botanical garden and the west lake.

the distinguished italian guests arrived here from peking by special plane yesterday in the company of wang tung, director of the west european affairs department, and hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department, of the foreign ministry.

they were guests of honour at a banquet given yesterday evening by lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee.

upon their arrival and departure, the italian guests were greeted and seen off at hangchow airport by lai ko-ko and first vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee wang shih-chuan and leading members of other local departments concerned.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Han Nien-lung Meets Japanese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1973)

chinese

vice-foreign minister han nien-lung today met yuichi hayashi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the japanese embassy in china.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets and Fetes Japanese Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, here this evening met and hosted a banquet in honour of professor saburo tamura of the university of tokyo.. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned yueh chih-chien, pan chun, ma ling, chien cho-po, tsui cheng and chu yung-hsing, as well as interpreter tsui tai-shan.

professor saburo tamura arrived in peking on january 7. he had discussions with chinese scientific workers on biochemistry.

he will leave peking tomorrow for southern china before going home.

China-Japan Friendship Association President Fetes Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, here this evening gave a banquet in honour of tadashi yaoita, diet member of the japanese socialist party and chairman of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association, giichiro yonaiyama, diet member of the japanese socialist party and council member of the association, and shinichiro horie, permanent director of the association.

present were hao chung-shih, leading member of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of organizations concerned, including sun ping-hua, li yung-kai, chen kang and li fu-teh.

the japanese guests arrived here by air yesterday.

Tokyo Cocktail Party Pledges to Promote Japan-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 11, 1973)

a cocktail party for further promotion of japan-china friendship and implementation of the japan-china joint statement in the new year was held here today with the attendance of over 800 people of japanese trade and fishery circles.

present at the party were leaders of japanese banks, big companies and friendly corporations.

present also were well-known people of the japanese liberal democratic party, the japan socialist party and the komei party as well as leaders of organizations for promoting japan-china friendship and trade.

guests present were representatives of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china and responsible members of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

speaking at the party, kaheita okazaki, responsible member of the liaison council of japan-china general trade, said: "it is imperative to mobilize the strength of all circles in order to put into effect the contents of the japan-china joint statement."

jisaku eguchi, chairman of the japan-china fishery association, said: "the signing of the japan-china joint statement conforms to the fundamental interests of the japanese and chinese peoples. the establishment and development of good neighbourly and friendly relations between japan and china will be immensely favourable to the relaxation of tension in asia and the defence of world peace."

teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, said: "since the normalization of japan-china relations, economic, trade and friendly relations between japan and china have grown daily, showing bright prospects for japan-china friendship."

toasts were proposed at the party by aiichiro fujiyama, diet member of the liberal democratic party.

hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, also spoke at the party. he expressed the hope that following the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries, japan-china friendship will be further promoted and good neighbourly relations between the two countries continuously developed.

hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); yoshimi furui, former diet member of the liberal democratic party; seiichi tagawa, diet member of the liberal democratic party; hisao ishino, diet member of the japan socialist party; ichiro watanabe, diet member of the komei party; as well as shigeo nagano, chairman of the japan chamber of commerce and industry; yoshihiro inayama, president of the nippon steel corporation; and others repeatedly drank toasts with the chinese guests.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the party.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Peking Reception for Korean Pyongyang Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1973)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome the pyongyang football team from the democratic people's republic of korea led by choe ran.

present at the reception were yao hsiao-cheng, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, leading members of other organizations concerned and chinese football coaches and players.

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy here, was present.

yao hsiao-cheng and choe ran spoke at the reception which was filled with an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and korea would be evergreen.

the guest team arrived in peking by train yesterday.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Military Goodwill Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1973)

a pakistan military goodwill mission led by chief of staff of pakistan army general tikka khan arrived here by special plane this morning on a friendly visit to china.

agha shahi, pakistan ambassador to china, who returned to his country earlier, arrived by the same plane.

greeting the mission at peking airport were chang tsai-chien and li ta, deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of various services of the p.l.a. and p.l.a. units stationed in peking, and other departments concerned, including tu yi-teh, kuang jen-nung, wang chen-hsiang, li chung-chi and chai cheng-wen, and sun pi-jung, military attache of the chinese embassy in pakistan.

present at the airport were bakhtiar ali, counsellor, commander m.a. qureshi, naval attache, and sultan mahammad dutta, air attache, of the pakistan embassy in china.

yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, and col. a.g. abid, military attache of the pakistan embassy in china, who went to shanghai to welcome the pakistan mission, arrived by the same plane.

Chinese PLA Deputy Chief of General Staff Holds Talks with Pakistan Army Chief of Staff

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1973)

chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, held talks here this afternoon with general tikka khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army and leader of the pakistan military goodwill mission.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks were agha shahi, pakistan ambassador to china, col. a.g. abid, military attache of the pakistan embassy in peking, and members of the mission.

also taking part in the talks were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including lai kuang-tsu, chang chung, tsai hung-chiang, shih hsia, chin yu-feng, lu kuei, yin tso-chen, yeh cheng-chang and yen chia-hua, and sun pi-jung, military attache of the chinese embassy in pakistan.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Liu Hsien-chuan Meets Romanian Artists

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1973)

liu hsien-chuan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy head of the cultural group under the state council, met here this evening and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the group for documentation on the ballet and opera of the council for the socialist culture and education of the socialist republic of romania. the group is led by vasile marcu, master of choreography of the bucharest opera theatre.

present at the meeting was octavian gavris, counsellor of the romanian embassy here.

present were also shih shao-hua, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and member of the cultural group, liu ching-tang, member of the cultural group, and leading members of other departments concerned.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Premier Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Damascus, Jan. 11, 1973)

syrian premier mahmoud ayyoubi received here yesterday chin chia-lin, chinese ambassador to syria, and had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception Celebrating Zanzibar Revolution Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1973)

ambassador of the united republic of tanzania to china r.s. wambura gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 9th anniversary of the zanzibar revolution day.

attending the reception were fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chung hsi-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of other government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including peng min, yen chun, hsieh hsin-ho, li ching-chuan, wang lei and ting hsi-lin.

at the reception which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship, hosts and guests toasted the constant development of the friendship between the chinese and tanzanian people and the friendly relations between the two countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND US

San Francisco America-China Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Shenyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1973)

the san francisco america-china friendship association delegation led by julia maher left peking on a visit to shenyang by train yesterday evening before going home.

the delegation arrived in peking on january 2 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. during their stay in peking, the guests visited factories, a people's commune, schools, a neighbourhood community and places of interest. yang chi, vice-president of the host organization, gave a banquet in their honour.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet Welcoming President Mobutu

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1973)

premier chou en-lai gave a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening warmly welcoming lieutenant-general mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, and his wife.

attending the banquet were the president's party, the accompanying correspondents and the aircraft crew.

the national flags of the republic of zaire and china hung in the banquet hall.

the orchestra played tunes of welcome, as president mobutu and his wife, together with nguza karl-i-bond and his wife, kayinga onsi ndal and his wife, bisengimana rwema and the other distinguished guests from zaire entered the banquet hall in the company of premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien, ministers chi peng-fei, fang yi, sha feng and li chen and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh.

premier chou en-lai was the first to address the banquet, which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship.

he said: "carrying out protracted and heroic struggles for national independence and against foreign aggression, the industrious and valiant people of zaire eventually won national independence in 1960. in recent years, the government of the republic of zaire headed by his excellency president mobutu has in domestic affairs advocated the promotion of the spirit of national independence, developed national economy and culture and implemented 'zairization'; while in foreign affairs, it has pursued a policy of 'positive neutralism', opposed 'dialogue' with the white racist regime of south africa and supported the national independence movements in southern africa. the chinese government and people appreciate the efforts made by the government and people of zaire to safeguard national independence and build their country and wish them new successes."

"the distinguished zairese guests," he said, "have come from the vast and dynamic continent of africa where the great african people are strengthening their unity and fighting tirelessly to win and safeguard national independence and to oppose imperialism, colonialism,

neo-colonialism, racism and big-power hegemonism. sharing the common historical experience of suffering from imperialist and colonialist oppression and enslavement, the chinese and african peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other and forged a profound militant friendship in their protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism."

premier chou en-lai stated: "the government of zaire stands for african solidarity and unity and an africa belonging to africans, which represent the contemporary trend in africa. the chinese government supports this just stand. africa belongs to the great african people. but imperialism, old and new colonialism and all expansionist forces are unwilling to see the emergence of an independent, strong and united africa and are always afraid of the african people becoming masters of their own destiny. therefore, they are continuing to commit sabotage and make trouble by all ways and means. the african people will continue to meet with difficulties and hindrances on their road of advance. but we are convinced that so long as the african peoples heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, they can certainly frustrate the schemes and plots hatched by imperialism, old and new colonialism and expansionist forces, and further win great victories in their struggles for national independence."

the chinese premier said: "though far apart geographically and with different social systems, china and zaire are both developing countries that have shared common experience and both belong to the third world. both countries wish to develop our friendly relations and cooperation on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence." he expressed the belief that the present visit to china by president mobutu and the other distinguished guests from zaire would be useful both in enhancing mutual understanding between china and zaire and developing friendly contacts between the two peoples and in strengthening the afro-asian cause of unity against imperialism.

president mobutu in his speech said: "china and zaire have made a good start toward a durable and fruitful cooperation. although peking and kinshasa are far apart geographically, it is no less true that our two countries are alike in a striking manner in more than one regard."

he said that the great people of china, just like the great people of zaire, had been a victim of the colonialists' appetite.

"like us, you have fought and driven the imperialist rulers out of the national borders.

"in your country, as in ours, the colonialists and neo-colonialists know that their cause is doomed in advance. and our intransigence against the injustices, humiliations, inequalities and mental alienation stems from the grim determination of our respective peoples to shatter all attempts at foreign domination."

president mobutu said: "in the forward march of the chinese people, who faithfully follow chairman mao tsetung, we admire your concern to remain true to yourselves."

the zairese president said: "you who are chinese should not only be, but also remain chinese; and we who are zairese should likewise be and remain zairese. every people, wherever they are, ought to remain what they are.

"in remaining what we are, that is to say, authentic, no force on earth will dare to compel us to copy its way of life, thinking, dressing or eating."

president mobutu said: "the evident bad faith of the old colonizers who only praised what was near to them and despised the values of others has made us, in zaire, contest the views of these powers in regard to our world."

he said: "we agree with chairman mao tsetung when he pointed out that man has not only a brain but also two hands, which we call in our country 'salongo', that is to say in our language: the hymn to labour."

president mobutu said: "you, who played an important role in the first conference of the countries of the third world at bandung, will agree with me that our countries, that is to say, politically, economically and culturally dominated countries, should without delay awake to the gravity of our situation.

"the situation that prevails at present in south africa, namibia, zimbabwe (so-called rhodesia) and the portuguese colonies in africa constitutes a shame for humanity.

"it is indeed intolerable that it is always the same people who suffer and are enslaved by others. it is high time that our countries united to stop racism, apartheid, and white man domination over coloured peoples."

president mobutu said: "mr. premier, you can count on the zairese people's desire for cooperation with the chinese people in mutual respect for our independence and non-interference in internal affairs."

after premier chou en-lai's speech, the orchestra played the national anthem of the republic of zaire. president mobutu's speech was followed by the playing of the national anthem of china. as the banquet proceeded, the orchestra

also played the zairese and chinese tunes including "rendez-vous a kinshasa", "vive les trois z", "friendship spreads everywhere" and "great peking."

also present at the banquet were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee hu yu-chih and chi fang; and

leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including chiao kuan-hua, chung hsi-tung, ho ying, wang shu-sheng, peng shao-hui, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, teng tung-che, liu hung-chang, tu hsing-yuan, hsieh hsin-ho, peng min, liu fu-chih, hsieh hua, yang li-kung, li ching-chuan, kuang jen-nung, ma jen-hui, chung fu-hsiang, wang hai-jung, chu mu-chih, tai cheng-yuan, lu ying, wu ching-tung, wu chung, ting kuo-yu, yang chi, lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, wang hao, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, liu ai-feng, ti fu-tsai, hao liang, ho kung-kai, wang yu-tien, peng hua and han hsu.

among the guests were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1973)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's speech at the banquet he gave here this evening in honour of lieutenant general mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire:

your excellency respected president and la citoyenne (mrs.) presidente mobutu sese seko,

distinguished guests from zaire,
friends and comrades,

we are very glad that soon after the normalization of the state relations between china and zaire his excellency president mobutu sese seko has come to china for a state visit at the invitation of our government. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express our warm welcome to his excellency president and la citoyenne presidente mobutu sese seko and all the other distinguished guests from zaire and, through you, extend our cordial and friendly greetings to the people of zaire.

the republic of zaire is a beautiful country with abundant resources. carrying out protracted and heroic struggles for national independence and against foreign aggression, the industrious and valiant people of zaire eventually won national independence in 1960. in recent years, the government of the republic of zaire headed by his excellency president mobutu has in domestic affairs advocated the promotion of the spirit of national independence, developed national economy and culture and implemented "zairization"; while in foreign affairs, it has pursued a policy of "positive neutralism", opposed "dialogue" with the white racist regime of south africa and supported the national independence movements in southern africa. the chinese government and people appreciate the efforts made by the government and people of zaire to safeguard national independence and build their country and wish them new successes.

friends and comrades,

the distinguished zairese guests have come from the vast and dynamic continent of africa where the great african people are strengthening their unity and fighting tirelessly to win and safeguard national independence and to oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and big-power hegemonism. sharing the common historical experience of suffering from imperialist and colonialist oppression and enslavement, the chinese and african peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other and forged a profound militant friendship in their protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the chinese people are very happy to see that africa, which used to be a rear area of imperialism and colonialism, presents today a new scene of unity and militancy and that the african continent is advancing in big strides. the government of zaire stands for african solidarity and unity and an africa belonging to africans, which represent the contemporary trend in africa. the chinese government supports this just stand. africa belongs to the great african people. but imperialism, old and new colonialism and all expansionist forces are unwilling to see the emergence of an independent, strong and united africa and are always afraid of the african people becoming masters of their own destiny. therefore, they are continuing to commit sabotage and make trouble by all ways and means. the african people will continue to meet with difficulties and hindrances on their road of advance. but we are convinced that so long as the african peoples heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, they can certainly frustrate the schemes and plots hatched by imperialism, old and new colonialism and expansionist forces, and further win great victories in their struggles for national independence.

though far apart geographically and with different social systems, china and zaire are both developing countries that have shared common experience and both belong to the third world. both countries wish to develop our friendly relations and cooperation on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. the present visit to our country by his excellency the president and la citoyenne presidente mobutu sese seko and all the other distinguished guests from zaire provides an opportunity for our two sides to exchange views on questions of common interest. this will be useful both in enhancing our mutual understanding and developing friendly contacts between our two peoples and in strengthening the afro-asian cause of unity against imperialism. we wish his excellency the president success in his visit.

now i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of zaire and the happiness of her people,

to the friendship of the peoples of china and zaire and the new development in the relations between the two countries,

to new victories for the afro-asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism,

to the health of his excellency the president and la citoyenne presidente mobutu sese seko,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from zaire,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

President Mobutu's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech made by lieutenant general mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, at the welcoming banquet given by premier chou en-lai here this evening:

your excellency mr. premier,
your excellencies messrs. ambassadors,
distinguished guests,
ladies and gentlemen,
citizenesses and citizens,

on behalf of my wife and members of the delegation who accompany me and in my own name, allow me, first of all, to fulfil the pleasant task of conveying a message of friendship from the entire zairese people, assembled in the people's movement of the revolution, to the revolutionary people of the people's republic of china, rallied under the leadership of the chinese communist party.

i also want to thank chairman mao tsetung, the beloved leader of the chinese people, and you mr. premier for giving me the opportunity to visit your beautiful and great country, not only to bring you our message of friendship and peace, but also to see, understand and know better the people of the people's republic of china.

the republic of zaire, which has followed step by step the revolution that has been carried out in your country, a revolution that she herself is carrying on in her own territory, cannot long disregard the importance of the event that we are celebrating today in an amicable and fraternal atmosphere of rapprochement between our two countries.

in fact, mr. premier, when i announced to the men and women militants of the people's movement of the revolution in a crowded stadium in kinshasa on november 25, 1972 the normalization of the diplomatic relations between our two countries, the thunder of applause which saluted this decision fully showed that in spite of the lack of understanding and misunderstandings which had separated us in the past, the leaders and the people of zaire have always had the intellectual honesty to recognize the value and importance of your revolution.

our judgement is solely based on concrete achievements and positive acts and not on words.

likewise, we are glad to note that the chinese leaders and people hold a similar honest appreciation in regard

to us. for everywhere we went in africa, either on official visit or in transit, your representatives in those countries have always given us a warm and sympathetic welcome.

finally, the invitation you extended to us and the welcome that you, your principal colleagues and the chinese people, through the inhabitants of your beautiful capital, have given us since our arrival, in the name of the chinese communist party and its great leader chairman mao tsetung, confirm our opinion that china and zaire have made a good start toward a durable and fruitful cooperation.

although peking and kinshasa are far apart geographically, it is no less true that our two countries are alike in a striking manner in more than one regard.

in fact, everybody knows that in the 19th century europe invented a new system of imperialist enslavement, namely "colonization."

the european powers then divided the world as if it had been a cake. and yalta was only a logical continuation of the act of berlin.

the great people of china, just like the great people of zaire, was a victim of this colonialists' appetite.

like us, you have fought and driven the imperialist rulers out of the national borders.

in your country, as in ours, the colonialists and neo-colonialists know that their cause is doomed in advance. and our intransigence against the injustices, humiliations, inequalities and mental alienation stems from the grim determination of our respective peoples to shatter all attempts at foreign domination.

mr. premier,

in the forward march of the chinese people, who faithfully follow chairman mao tsetung, we admire your concern to remain true to yourselves.

in fact, you have adapted communism to chinese realities instead of copying ready-made ideas imported from abroad. this is what we call in our country "the recourse to authenticity."

in fact, authenticity requires that we be fundamentally ourselves rather than becoming what others wish us to be.

mr. premier,

you who are chinese should not only be, but also remain chinese; and we who are zairese should likewise be and remain zairese. every people, wherever they are, ought to remain what they are.

in remaining what we are, that is to say, authentic, no force on earth will dare to compel us to copy its way of life, thinking, dressing or eating.

that is why the republic of zaire has always refused to import ready-made ideas. for she holds that any valid revolution should be conceived and organized by the people and rooted in the people and that a people who do not know how to make their own revolution are condemned to be dominated.

we should also keep in mind that the recourse to authenticity does not prevent us from appreciating the rich cultural heritage of other peoples.

some people consider the people's republic of china a great nation solely because of her vast expanse and large population. but, in zaire, we believe that there is a better reason, for what makes the greatness of your people is also and above all your authenticity, thanks to which you have been able to make yourselves respected and make your history and culture respected.

barely a few years ago, some people were astonished that your country should abruptly enter the club of nuclear powers, as if china was incapable of making her own atom bomb.

as for us zairese, we were not surprised, because we had not forgotten as they did that certain revolutions in the technical and technological field, which have benefitted the world today, were the products of the chinese people's research.

in fact, the compass, which is a chinese invention, revolutionized the world because it enabled the peoples to sail and thus to get to know each other.

those who wish to dominate the world today often forget that they would have been unable to do so if the chinese had not invented gun powder.

paper, a most excellent means of communication, is also a chinese invention.

this is also the case with regard to chinese medicine, long unknown, which has made a crushing entry into the medical world by its originality and efficacy.

the evident bad faith of the old colonizers who only praised what was near to them and despised the values

of others has made us, in zaire, contest the views of these powers in regard to our world.

that is why zaire is in the process of experimenting on her own while denouncing the tendencious theories of the western politicians, economists and historians.

in fact, some countries are classified as powers of the west or of the east according to their way of dominating the world, whether it be of capital or of ideology. and all the rest, who nevertheless constitute the majority, have been purely and simply put in the same basket with the qualification of the third world, but it is totally wrong to divide the world in this fashion, using as the only criteria the conceptions of the colonialists.

but, as we are not taken in, we have discovered that they have admitted unwillingly the existence of a cleavage between the dominated and the dominators, between the exploited and the exploiters.

it is consequently not surprising that these powers call us under-developed countries; as if there was a line of demarcation, below which one is under-developed and above which one is developed.

whether they call us under-developed or not, the aim of our action, contrary to theirs, is to seek the well-being of our peoples.

for proof, just refer to the learned calculations of the western economists and see that both you and we are classified at the bottom of the ladder of countries with a good life.

it is fortunate for us and unfortunate for them that today their statistics can convince nobody, because they are deceptive.

in fact, for the western statisticians, if two persons die, one of hunger and the other of eating too much, it is affirmed that on average there is no famine, because both persons should be in good health, by the simple witticism of making us believe that the insufficiency of the one is automatically made up by the abundance of the other.

you and we do not make this calculation. our only concern is to assure at least the vital minimum to all strata of the people, because we, like you, place man in the centre of our action. and we agree with chairman mao tsetung when he pointed out that man has not only a brain but also two hands, which we call in our country "salongo", that is to say in our language: the hymn to labour.

mr. premier,

you, who played an important role in the first conference of the countries of the third world at bandung. will agree with me that our countries, that is to say, politically, economically and culturally dominated countries, should without delay awake to the gravity of our situation.

the situation that prevails at present in south africa, namibia, zimbabwe (so-called rhodesia) and the portuguese colonies in africa constitutes a shame for humanity.

it is indeed intolerable that it is always the same people who suffer and are enslaved by others. it is high time that our countries united to stop racism, apartheid, and white man domination over coloured peoples.

this leads me also to express the earnest hope for the quickest possible restoration of peace in viet nam and the middle east.

in conclusion, mr. premier, you can count on the zairese people's desire for cooperation with the chinese people in mutual respect for our independence and non-interference in internal affairs.

i should say that mere words are not sufficient. tomorrow, the world will know that we have signed agreements on cooperation in several fields and will fairly appraise the value of this act for the third world.

mr. premier,

if i have gone beyond a simple protocol speech to be so explicit, it is in order to put an end once and for all to all the misunderstandings which we have known in the past.

i have said these words to you in full independence, without calculation or mental reservation.

at the beginning of the year, we would like to take this occasion to express to the chinese people, to their illustrious leader chairman mao tsetung, to you, mr. premier, and to all your colleagues our best wishes for your happiness and prosperity.

your excellency mr. premier,

your excellencies messrs. ambassadors,

distinguished guests,

ladies and gentlemen,

citizenesses and citizens,

in the name of zairese authenticity, which vows sacred worship of ancestors, allow me to invite you to pour some drops of wine on the ground in soliciting their help in consolidating the ties of friendship between the peoples of the people's republic of china and the republic of zaire.

long life to chairman mao tsetung,

long life to premier chou en-lai,

long live the people's republic of china,

long live sino-zairese friendship.

Premier Chou En-lai and President Mobutu Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and lieutenant general mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, continued their talks here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the zaire side were nguza karl-i-bond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and mokolo wa mpombo, chief adviser to the presidency of the republic.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

President Mobutu Visits Palace Museum in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1973)

lieutenant general mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, and his wife and his party this morning visited the palace museum and the exhibition of historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

accompanying the distinguished zaire guests on the visit were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, lin chia-mei, wife of vice-premier li hsien-nien, ho ying, vice-foreign minister and others.

president mobutu listened with interest to the introduction to the palace museum and the relics and expressed satisfaction with the visit.

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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

League Committee of Tsinghai Heavy Machine Tool Works Strengthens Ideological and Education for League Members and Youths

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 12, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Sining) Under the Party committee of the factory, the Tsinghai Heavy Machine Tools Works strengthens ideological and political line education for League members and youths. This makes for their healthy growth along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Of the 2,000-odd workers of this factory, youths make up over 60 percent. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be concerned with the growth of the younger generation," the Party committee of the works has strengthened leadership over the CYL and staffed the League committee with specialist cadres. The workshop Party branches also put some elite Party members in special charge of League work. The League committee of the factory holds a study class for League cadres in separate groups to raise their consciousness of the line and the level of their work. Favorable conditions are created for the strengthening of ideological education work related to youths.

The CYL committee of Tsinghai Heavy Machine Tool Works takes the organization of League members and youths to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as a task of top importance and makes a serious effort toward its proper handling. Since 1971, League organizations at various levels have successively established 50-plus philosophy study groups. League members and youths are organized to study the "Communist Manifesto" and other works of Marx and Lenin and also "On Practice" and other philosophical works of Chairman Mao. The system of attending a League class once a month is enforced. Reality is taken into consideration in giving League members and youths education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. To promote

conscientiousness in reading and studying, the League committee of the works specially set up reading rooms for the young workers.

In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, under the unified leadership of the factory Party committee, the League committee of the factory aroused League members and youths to unfold penetrating mass criticism against swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i. After League members and youths criticized such revisionist fallacies as "technique comes first" advocated by swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i. The relations between politics and technique were strengthened out. Not only was an effort made in the study of political theories but also technical studies were taken up assiduously for the revolution. Since June last year, over 620 young workers of the whole factory have taken an active part in spare-time technical school studies. Through study, they make marked progress in the technical field. Recently, the results of a test of 98 young workers who joined the factory in 1969 pointed to a relatively good performance of 97 of them. They have begun to take on apprentices. The 230-odd new workers who joined the factory in 1970 are now basically capable of working independently.

The League committee of the factory attaches great importance to class education for League members and youths. Its members constantly invite old workers, old cadres and old poor peasants to give recall-the-bitter-past-in-light-of-the-sweet-present reports for the benefit of League members and youths. All are organized to visit the martyrs' mausoleum and taught to carry on and develop the glorious revolutionary traditions of the forerunners. In dealing with certain incorrect ideas found in young workers, they doggedly do penetrating and elaborate work on them.

Having been turned down in his application for League membership, an apprentice of the gear workshop was not in the best of spirits. The leading members of the League branch engaged him in many a heart-to-heart talk, and fervently encouraged him to make continuous progress. The Party and League members and old workers of this workshop along with this youth's guardian gave him help in many reports, and sincerely pointed out his strength and weaknesses. He was enabled to straighten out the motive behind his desire to join the League. Later, this young apprentice conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works and humbly acquired the strong points of others. He took an active part in production and took up technical studies. He showed progress in various respects. Recently, he gloriously joined the Communist Youth League.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the young workers of Tsinghai Heavy Machine Tool Works are growing healthily. In the last two years, 113 youths of the whole factory have joined the Communist Youth League. A number of League members have joined the Chinese Communist Party. In the three major revolutionary movements, they have displayed vim and vigor and are playing an ever bigger role.

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League Organizations at Various Levels in Chinchai Hsien, Anhwei, Strengthens Ideological Education for League Members and Youths

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 12, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Hofei) Under the leadership of Party organizations, League organizations at various levels of Chinchai hsien, Anhwei Province, have adopted various ways of carrying out revolutionary-tradition education for League members and youths.

Chinchai hsien is located in an area of the Tapieh Mountains, an old revolutionary base. Here the revolutionary predecessors left down the glorious revolutionary tradition of hard struggle. In April 1971, after its establishment, the new League committee of the hsien vigorously worked on building basic-level League organizations, and strengthened ideological and political work for youths. The glorious revolutionary traditions of the old revolutionary base were applied in educating the broad masses of League members and youths in the whole hsien to raise their consciousness of the line and make them carry on and develop the fine style of fighting amidst hardship.

In giving youths revolutionary-tradition education, the League organization of Chinchai hsien constantly holds class education exhibitions and organizes League members and youths to attend it and cites facts of revolutionary struggle history in educating youths. A youth from a poor peasant's family of Ch'ingshan brigade of Ch'ingshan commune for a time developed the idea of "being originally red." The General League Branch of the brigade organized him to take part in a class education exhibition held by the brigade. Deeds of revolutionary predecessors were cited in educating him. He thus overcame his idea of "being originally red" and assiduously studied and tempered himself. Later, he seriously acquired the revolutionary spirit of the revolutionary predecessors and took an active part in the three major revolutionary movements. He won the good praise of the masses. In 1971, he joined the Communist Youth League.

The League organizations at various levels of Chinchai hsien also constantly hold report meetings and organize circuit report groups. Old workers, old poor peasants, old Party members, retired old Red Guard members, Red Army veterans, etc., are invited to recount family histories, village histories and the history of revolutionary struggle. Youths are taught to acquire the proletarian stand of the revolutionary forerunners marked by a sharp distinction between hate and love and acquire their fine style of fighting amidst hardship.

71-year old poor peasant Wang Chi-wang of Wangwan production brigade of Kuotzuyüan commune was a Red Guard member in former years. Of the eight members of his family, seven were sacrificed to the revolution. The League organization of this commune invited him on many occasions to tell youths about the revolutionary-struggle history of his family. Thanks to education and help from this Red Guard veteran, five young intellectuals placed with

the Wangwan production team to settle down raised their political consciousness very rapidly. They successively joined the Communist Youth League.

Retired old Red Army fighter Li K'ai-wen went on the 25,000-li Long March before. He successively told thousands of youths how the Red Army climbed snow-bound mountains, trudged through grasslands and fought amidst hardship. He made a point of imparting revolutionary traditions to youths at all times. Under his inspiration, many youths consciously developed the good style of fighting amidst hardship.

The League organizations at various levels of Chinchai hsien also organize youths to carry out social investigation activities. Since 1971, they have organized up to 1,000 League members and youths and middle and primary school students to go deep into the midst of factories and the countryside to visit old workers, old poor peasants, etc., to call forums and to carry out investigation activities related to the factory history, the village history and the family history. The youths take the process of investigation as one of receiving revolutionary-tradition education and compile acquired material from investigations into class education material as a regular education textbook. The League organizations also set up reading groups and political night schools. The youths are organized to study Chairman Mao's works such as "Serve the People," "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," etc. The League branch of Yuchuang brigade organizes League members and youths to unfold a study discussion. This enables time to foster great revolutionary ideals and play a positive role in the three major revolutionary movements.

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Energetically Do Work Geared to the Character of Youths

- Under unified Party leadership, the League committee of Shanghai Textile Industrial Bureau puts in energetic work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 12, 1973)

While acting in close association with the Party's central tasks, the CYL committee of Shanghai Textile Industrial Bureau has energetically done work geared to the character of youths and given full play to the role of a helpmate to the Party.

Should the League organization do work geared to youths' character? While guiding League members to participate in the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the League committee of this bureau found that certain League cadres developed some muddled views on this point. It was held that with the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign put in the hands of the Party organization, why should we bother about it? There were also views such as doing nothing more than general mobilization, etc.

To counter the situation, the League committee organized League cadres to study in time Chairman Mao's teachings on League work. Chairman Mao says, "Apart from continuously acting in association with the Party's central tasks, we must do independent work geared to the character of youths." In compliance with this teaching from Chairman Mao, they associated an analysis of the features of League members and youths with an emphasis on an understanding of the dialectical relations between "association" and "suitability." It was realized that as an assistant to the Party, the CYL must act in close association with the Party's central tasks; otherwise, youth work will get misled in its orientation. But without doing work geared to youths' features, the CYL cannot win over the youths and League members, and the effort to fulfill the Party's central tasks will fall flat.

On the basis of unified awareness, when the League members and youths were taking part in the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the League organization of this bureau not only strived for the fulfillment of the tasks arranged on a unified basis by the bureau Party committee but energetically carried out activities of a peculiar character. League members and youths were organized to make a special-theme criticism of such fallacies spread by swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i as opposing youths' study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, opposing youths' integration with workers and peasants and opposing youths' following the red and expert road. The ability of League members and youths to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism was raised. League members and youths studied works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works more assiduously, received re-education from the working class more consciously, and forged ahead along the red and expert road charted by Chairman Mao more firmly. At present, in the whole bureau there are a total of over 1,200 youth study groups.

Conducting class and class struggle education for League members and youths is an important part of the work geared to the character of youths, unfolded by the League organization of this bureau. To counter the situation of youths' lack of political experience and social life experience, the League organization organized class education report meetings. Old workers were invited over to recall the bitter past in light of the sweet present. The broad masses of League members and youths were aroused in their proletarian feelings. Through various ways such as inviting people over, going outdoors, making social investigations, recalling factory histories, family histories and individual growth histories, holding class education exhibition meetings, telling revolutionary-tradition stories, etc., many basic-level League organizations give graphic and vivid class and class struggle education.

In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, many basic-level League organizations also associated reality with class education and two-line struggle education. A large mass of vivid facts were cited in giving League members and youths education. They were made to see the features and laws of two-class struggle and two-road struggle in the whole period of socialism and bear firmly in mind the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. Because the League organization adopted vivid and varied ways for class education, the broad masses of League members and youths further enhanced their class consciousness, their consciousness of two-line struggle and their consciousness of continuous revolution. Corrosive bourgeois ideas were resisted effectively.

To guide and stimulate League members and youths in taking up studies and technical research for the revolution is another part of the work of a special nature done by the League committee of this bureau. Since August last year, with an eye to the great strategy of training and creating millions upon millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, the League committee of this bureau has energetically led youths in an effort to improve serve-the-people skills. League members and youths are organized to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, to sum up historical experiences, to criticize swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i for the fallacy aimed at distorting the relations between "redness" and "expertness," to seek a correct understanding and the proper handling of the relations between "redness" and "expertness," to draw a line of distinction between devotion of technical studies to the revolution and technique first, and to energetically unfold activities of a shock worker under the command of proletarian politics. Through experimental points, the experience of the No. 9 Cotton Textile Works of Shanghai is popularized. Among the League members and youths of the whole bureau, is unfolded a campaign to "cherish a strong will and a great ambition and strive to be a 'red' and 'expert' shock worker." At present, this campaign is deepening in the whole bureau. Initial results are achieved. A boost is given to revolution and production.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to pay simultaneous attention to two aspects of youth work--study and their recreation, physical culture and rest," the League committee of this bureau energetically carry out recreational and athletic activities beneficial to

young people's physical and spiritual health. In launching these activities, many basic-level League organizations stick to the guideline of bearing local features in mind, making use of locally available simple equipment, seeking a great variety of activities launched on a small scale and following a lively and dynamic pattern. They edit and play a part in their own literary and art program and learn to sing revolutionary songs and tunes and revolutionary model plays and conduct various ball game activities. This helps enliven League life.

* * *

YOUTH WORK

Party Committee of Taiyuan Chemical Plant Conscientiously Strengthens Leadership over Youth Work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 13, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan dated January 12, 1973) The Party committee of Taiyuan Chemical Plant conscientiously strengthens its leadership over youth work, continuously educates CYL members and other youths in ideology and political line and urges them to establish the firm will to serve the people wholeheartedly and to walk the "red and expert" road perseveringly.

In the past two years, subsequent to the brisk development of the cause of socialist construction, the proportion of young workers grew up quickly in Taiyuan Chemical Plant. Under this situation, the Party committee paid attention to strengthening leadership over CYL work, held periodical meetings to study youth work and, with close reference to the realities, educated the CYL members and the broad masses of young workers in ideology and political line, and led them to advance in broad strides along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Helped and educated by the Party and the CYL organizations and by the old workers, young apprentice Kao Shu-ying of the water vapor workshop bore in mind a great revolutionary target and studied intensively productive skills. Within only one year or more, he not only made great progress ideologically but also mastered the basic skills of a foreman and had the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party.

When he had just been assigned to the mono-chloroacetic acid section of the No. 7 workshop, CYL member Tung Fu-hsiang felt that the work there was rather hard and so he was not very content with working there. Accordingly, the Party organization of the workshop and the old workers patiently talked with him and got together with him to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, helping him raise his consciousness of the line struggle and establish the idea of working for the interests of the Chinese people and for the overwhelming majority of the people of the world. After that, he worked actively and showed concern for production.

An accident of leakage of chemical once occurred as a result of blockage of a pipeline. Dense smoke filled the workshop. At that moment, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "I am for the slogan 'Fear neither hardship nor death,'" Tung Fu-hsiang resolutely dashed into the smoke and closed the valve, preventing the accident from worsening. Meanwhile, he joined other comrades of the squad to recover the non-chloroacetic acid which had leaked away, recovering nearly 3,000 yuan's worth of the chemical.

In educating CYL members and other youths in the line, the Party and the CYL organizations and old workers of this plant pay attention to doing ideological work penetratingly and carefully. When he first joined the plant,

young worker Ma Hung-pin of the construction workshop was reluctant to serve as a tile maker. The old workers of this workshop visited his family three times and joined his father in giving him class education, thereby raising his consciousness. He worked hard to learn from the old workers and practice the basic skills. He made very fast progress ideologically and in his work.

The Party committee of Taiyuan Chemical Plant taught CYL members and other youths to link the establishment of a far-reaching communist ideal with their warm love for their present work, and led them in studying hard productive skills and proving themselves to be both red and expert.

Since the year before last, this plant has carried out study activities of many kinds. Some of the young workers have gone to study in the "July 21 Workers' University" for a term of six months; others made use of their spare time to study in "workers' evening schools." Various workshops also set up technical study classes in the light of their needs of production. These study activities of different kinds were conducted by workshop directors, technicians, old workers and full-time teachers. Courses offered included such basic courses as politics, mathematics, physics and chemistry, and such special courses as English, Japanese, electrical technology, bench work and principles of chemical engineering. As a result of these study activities, 68 percent of the young workers of this plant have now attained the level of "understanding four things and learning three things," that is, they have understood the capability of their equipment, the principles of structure, the use of equipment and the way to remove obstacles; and they have learned to operate, protect and repair their appliances.

The several young women of the "Hsiang Hsiu-li squad" of the metallic sodium workshop persevered in learning skills for the revolution and practicing basic skills and they applied Marxist philosophical ideas in conscientiously summing up experience of production, thereby maintaining last year's output of metallic sodium at a record high level and contributing their share toward socialist construction.

Thanks to the Party committee's efforts to strengthen leadership concretely over youth work and to educate CYL members and other young workers intensively in ideology and political line, the CYL members and the young workers of Taiyuan Chemical Plant continue to raise their consciousness. In the past year and more, in this plant, 55 CYL members were admitted into the Communist Party and 531 young workers were recruited in the Communist Youth League.

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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Party Committee of Peking University Organizes the Teachers, Students and Employees To Read Books and Learn Seriously, Repudiates Revisionism and Rectifies Working Style Penetratingly and Pushes Forward the Development of Educational Revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 12, 1973)

(NCNA January 11, 1973) The Party committee of Peking University firmly grasps the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of working style as a matter of the highest priority, realistically strengthens leadership, leads the teachers, students and employees to read books and learn seriously, repudiates the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i penetratingly and pushes forward the development of educational revolution.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the Party committee of Peking University organized all Party members and the masses in the university to study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions seriously. It incessantly develops revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation against swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and liquidates their counter-revolutionary crimes.

During the past year they convened three enlarged meetings of the Party committee to analyze the situation of repudiation of revisionism and rectification of working style in the university and to study some of the problems encountered in the movement. Members of the standing committee of the Party committee of the university also went deep into the Department of Biology, Department of Chinese, etc., to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation together with the masses and to sum up their experience in the movement of repudiating revisionism and rectifying working style.

They realized that to give first priority to the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of working style they must use their principal energy to grasp the movement effectively and must not consider the complex class struggle and line struggle as a simple thing, thinking that "everything will be all right" as long as a few repudiation meetings were held or a few repudiation articles were written. Consequently, all forces in the university were concentrated to condemn the counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, such as their betrayal of the Party and the state, their attempt to change fundamentally the Party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism, their plot to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. They also penetratingly repudiated idealist empiricism and exposed the rumors and sophistry of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

Repudiation raised the consciousness of the cadres and masses in the implementation of Chairman Mao's line and policies. In the course of repudiation of revisionism and rectification of working style, leading cadres

of the university and its departments seriously absorbed experiences and lessons acquired in the struggle between the two lines, improved their working style, went deep among the masses to conduct investigations and research, resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's line of class education, upheld and developed new revolutionary happenings, operated the university with open doors and followed the brilliant "May 7" road pointed out to us by Chairman Mao. Many teachers upheld the viewpoint of "practice first," went down to factories and the countryside, strove to remold their world outlook, actively took part in educational revolution and improved the quality of teaching. The broad masses of worker, peasant and soldier students doggedly followed the correct political orientation and studied assiduously for the sake of revolution. As a result, a vigorous situation of educational revolution emerged throughout the university.

During the past year the Party committee of the university led the cadres, teachers, students and employees to read books and learn seriously and to strive to grasp the theoretical weapon in order to develop the movement of repudiation of revisionism and rectification of working style penetratingly, to elevate the standard of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and to draw a clear line between the correct line and the erroneous line. It held six book-reading classes for the cadres. These classes were attended by 448 cadres above the level of Party branch secretary who studied works such as "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," "On Practice," etc. Many students spontaneously organized groups for the study of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works and made use of after-class spare time to persevere in their studies.

In the study-minded atmosphere of the university everybody used the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method to repudiate energetically the preposterous revisionist theories of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i politically, ideologically and theoretically. At the beginning of the condemnation of the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of attempting to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat some people carried out their repudiation in an isolated manner and therefore failed to do the job of repudiation thoroughly.

Under the leadership of the Party branch of the Department of Law, teachers of this department organized a group for revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation which relatively systematically studied works of Lenin and Chairman Mao on questions of national political power and used this as a weapon to repudiate the revisionist preposterous theories spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in connection with the question of political power. They made it clear that the vicious aim of these swindlers was to undermine Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in an attempt to change fundamentally the Party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism, to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. Everybody realized that the only way to see through the camouflage of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and to accurately draw a clear line between the correct line and the erroneous line was to read books and learn perseveringly and seriously.

In its movement of repudiating revisionism and rectifying working style, the Peking University also went deep into the realm of science with reference to the reality of educational revolution, conducted revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, used principles to guide the action and pushed educational revolution into forward development.

The Department of History penetratingly repudiated the hero's interpretation of history advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. The teachers and students conducted a social investigation in Hsienlingts'un, Ch'angp'ing hsien in the suburbs of Peking, where they invited the poor and lower-middle peasants to tell their family history and village history. They conducted penetrating repudiation together with the poor and lower-middle peasants against the hero's interpretation of history advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Investigation, study and mass criticism and repudiation enabled everybody to realize that the struggle between the question of whether it was heroes or slaves that made history had always been a struggle between the two classes and the two lines, and not a purely academic dispute.

During the teaching of "Capital" teachers and students of the Department of Economics went to visit the class education exhibition in Tientsin and listened to the condemnation by old workers of No. 3 Woolen Textile Mill of Tientsin of the crimes of cruel exploitation by the capitalists. They conducted a deep-going repudiation together with the workers against the preposterous theory that "Capital" was already "out of date" spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i as well as the "theory that exploitation was meritorious" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and company.

Such repudiations, which were vivid, lively, profound and powerful, help to raise the consciousness of the teachers and students in class struggle and line struggle and push forward scientific reform as well.

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CADRES SCHOOLS

Let the Education of Hard Struggle Be Regularized

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 13, 1973)

Chairman Mao teaches, "We must advocate hard struggle, which is our intrinsic political characteristic."

The four years of practice in Ku-an hsien, Hopei Province, has clearly shown that the "May 7" cadre school is a good classroom for cultivating a style of hard struggle. "May 7" schools should regularize the education of hard struggle.

In October 1968, responsible comrades of the Ku-an hsien revolutionary committee, leading a group of cadres being sent to the lower level, went to the "Great Northern wastes," an area in the hsien notorious for its sandy soil and heavy salinity, to build a "May 7" cadre school. Spurred by the slogan of "Take the road of hard struggle, and temper people to continue the revolution," the broad masses of cadres sent to the lower level, after having been through tempering in the cadre school, glowed with proletarian revolutionary spirit, and took to their work stations with vitality and vigor.

Since 1972, the hsien Party committee has been sending working cadres by turns to the cadre school and carrying out education in hard struggle on them. Many of the cadres have strengthened their revolutionary will to rise in greater vigor, and by cultivating the fine ideological style of sharing joy and sorrow with the masses and working hard and living frugally, become a hardcore force in leading the masses in their struggle against nature and in the construction of a new socialist countryside.

How did the Ku-an hsien "May 7" Cadre School carry out education in hard struggle on the broad masses of cadres under the leadership of the Party committee?

Study the history of struggle, give talks on revolutionary tradition, enable the cadres to distinguish clearly the relations between line and style, and consciously preserve the style of hard struggle.

Whenever some cadres enter the school by rotation for training, the Party general branch of the cadre school would carry out an education in revolutionary tradition on them. By means of studying the history of the score of years of hard struggle of our Party in triumphing over class enemies both inside and outside the country, and looking back on the glorious tradition of hard struggle of our Party, everybody is taught to appreciate deeply Chairman Mao's teaching, "Without a firm and correct political orientation, it is impossible to promote a style of hard struggle. Without a style of hard struggle, it is impossible to maintain a firm and correct political orientation."

The cadre school has also adopted such methods as inviting old trainees to make reports and stage theatrical production to introduce the history of hard struggle of the cadre school, so as to enable everyone to further understand from the living facts of the transformation of the "Great Northern wastes" into a "granary" that the practice of hard struggle is a treasure left by the revolution.

The trainees, by means of holding meetings, making broadcasts and putting up wall posters, also criticized vigorously the theory of "minor principles do not matter" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and their crime of giving the green light to the bourgeois attempt to corrupt the cadres. The trainees in the discussion said, "Work style is not 'minor principles' of no concern to the overall situation, but is closely connected with line. For the sake of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must continue to bring into play the revolutionary style of hard struggle." On the basis of improved understanding, a rich atmosphere of hard struggle is maintained by every roatating team of the training classes.

Organize the students to read seriously, develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly, overcome erroneous ideas obstructing hard struggle, and establish a proletarian world outlook.

The Party general branch of the Ku-an hsien "May 7" Cadre School is of the opinion that whether or not the cadres could maintain the political characteristics of hard struggle is determined by their world outlook. They lay emphasis on grasping actively the transformation of the world outlook of the trainees from the following directions.

Get rid of the world outlook of cowards and lazybones, and establish the revolutionary spirit of showing no fear for hardship and rising in greater vigor. Some of the cadres lacked the work style of hard struggle mainly because their world outlook of cowards and lazybones was making trouble. They kept procrastinating in their work, were frightened and timid, and could not do this and unable to do that. For the sake of helping them transform their incorrect world outlook, the cadre school has organized the trainees to study the theory of dialectical materialism and the theory of historical materialism and criticism the metaphysical theory of idealism.

For example, in the light of the fact that some of the cadres were unable to deal correctly with difficult problems, they organized the study of such philosophical works as "On Contradiction" and criticized idealist transcendentalism, which enabled them to understand that the dialectical materialist theory of reflection was a dynamic revolutionary theory of reflection. In coping with difficulties in accordance with this theory, they would then not only be looking at the difficulties directly, but would also analyze them. Not only must they not be intimidated by difficulties, but they must also actively rely on the masses to overcome them. Formerly, some of the comrades, when confronted by a difficulty, were afraid of this and that. Upon their return to their work station after study and tempering in the cadre school, they were able to advance in the face of difficulties, and full of zeal, triumphed over their difficulties.

Get rid of the idea and style of "seeking material comfort and special privilege" and establish the thought of sharing the joy and sorrow of the people and serving the people wholeheartedly. Centering on this problem, the Party general branch of the school has carried out education in two directions:

First, by organizing everybody to study Chairman Mao's teachings on resisting sugar-coated bullets, guarded against bourgeois attacks in the direction of everyday life, bore firmly in mind the necessity to withstand corruption and never be contaminated, and maintained the style of sharing the joy and sorrow of the people and the style of hard struggle and simple living.

Second, by grasping vigorously the fundamental principle of "for whom?", directed everybody to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings of serving the people, developed combat-self and repudiate revisionism, opposed seeking material comfort, and advocated playing the part of service personnel in serving the people wholeheartedly.

In the past an old cadre had twice won battle honors in the unit, and was cited a special class hero in the campaign for crossing the Yangtze. After the liberation of the whole country, influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, he gradually turned into a person who sought material comfort and leisure, and was no longer conscientious or responsible in work. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, he was criticized by the revolutionary masses.

After studying at the school, he discovered that the cause of his ideological diseases was due to his styling himself as a hero, stretching out his hands toward the people for help, seeking material comfort and forgetting about serving the people better. Since then, he has actively thrown himself into the three great revolutionary movements with the intention of making more contributions to the people. Once, without heeding personal safety, he set the pace by leaping into the bone-chilling icy water to block up a hole in the ditch for which he was favorably commented upon by everyone.

The cadre school has also done quite a bit of work in the direction of getting rid of extravagance, ostentation and waste and the style of fine young gentlemen and obtained very good results in establishing the fine style of diligence and frugality.

Adopt the practice of the "old leading the new," and help the trainees temper the style of hard struggle in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements.

The Party general branch of the Ku-an hsien "May 7" Cadre School makes use of the favorable condition of the school being situated on the front-line of the three great revolutionary movements to direct the trainees to temper themselves diligently and also adopted the practice of the "old leading the new" to help them make faster progress.

Take the case of "old Ts'ui leading young Ts'ui" for example. Young Ts'ui, a young woman cadre in the health service system, was normally rather afraid of dirt and fatigue, and was not hard working enough. After entering the cadre school, the leadership assigned her to a pig farm to carry out pig-raising together with old cadre Ts'ui T'ing-hsüan.

Old Ts'ui not only taught her the technique of pig-raising, but also paid attention to guiding her thinking and her style. One day, while feeding a pig, an old sow shook itself and splashed young Ts'ui all over with watery manure. Young Ts'ui was very unhappy, and without bothering to finish cleaning up the pig pen, hurried back to the hostel to change and wash her clothes. The action of young Ts'ui was observed by old Ts'ui. He on the one hand looked young Ts'ui up for a talk, and carried out ideology work on her, and on the other hand, tried to set an example for her.

One day, one of the sows was littering. Old Ts'ui stood watch by its side all through the night, and used his hands to strip the placenta from the piglets. When young Ts'ui saw that, she was greatly educated. Thereafter, she also consciously discarded her dainty ways. Once, it was raining and a wall of the pig pen crumbled. She jumped immediately into the pen, picked up the bricks and started erecting the wall again. Having been through the cadre school, young Ts'ui made outstanding progress in cultivating the style of hard struggle.

The method of combining theory with practice by Ku-an hsien "May 7" Cadre School in carrying out education in hard struggle has enabled quite a number of cadres to improve their ideological style greatly. For example, when Hang Ching-hsien, the secretary of the Party committee of Chihtzuying commune, was formerly serving as a deputy secretary in another commune and working in a saline-alkaline delta, he was timid and hesitant in the face of the "sand tiger," he always kept thinking that as long as he could discipline himself for the time being, he could be able to pull himself together after a while until his transfer to work in the level fields to the south.

After studying at the cadre school, he received an education in hard struggle and established the lofty aspiration of struggling against nature and the elements. Later, he was transferred to Chihtzuying commune, a place notorious throughout the hsien as a "big sand hole." However, the spiritual condition of old Han had undergone a change. He was determined to change the sandy condition and bring the salinity under control together with the comrades of the Party committee of the commune.

He held in succession more than 100 investigation meetings, and drew up a long-term plan for changing the backward physiognomy of the commune. Later, he went to the basic level to lead the cadres and commune members, drilled deep wells in the sand, and turned the saline land into well irrigated fields. By means of concert struggle on the part of the cadres and the people, a number of production brigades in this commune have already met the demands laid down in the "Program."

- By Our Own Correspondent

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MODEL ENGINEER

Crack Northeast China Innovator and Worker-Engineer

(NCNA-English - Shenyang, Jan. 13, 1973)

an innovator and worker-engineer of the steel structures workshop of the shenyang building machinery plant in northeast china's liaoning province has made 754 technical innovations over the past 20 years which add an average of 35,000 man-days of work every year. when asked why he is so eager to make technical innovations, he says: "to speed up socialist construction".

the sources of his love for the motherland can be traced to his past. 54-year-old chang feng-yang was born in a poor peasant family. he went to work in a factory at the age of 16. in those pre-liberation days of misery he toiled like a slave, bare-foot and in rags. when workers got hurt on the job, they kept it secret from the boss, afraid to be thrown out. in the new society, the workers became masters of the country. all plans and production quotas of a plant are discussed by the workers. they are ensured a decent life and labour protection. when a worker falls ill, he enjoys free medical treatment and has no worry about his wages or job. chang feng-yang's experience in the old days and his happy life in the new society made him see the superiority of the socialist system and he decided to devote his life to it.

after liberation, chang feng-yang became a riveter in the shenyang building company. after shift, he would work with building workers, sieving sand, washing stone or carrying material. when he saw stone washed by hand he devised a machine in his spare time that is fourfold as efficient.

chang feng-yang has accumulated a wealth of experience in making technical innovations, which he willingly passes on to his workmates. he offers his technical data to people who come from other plants to learn. he said: "the party and the people have made knowledge available to me and i must give it back to them."

the plant party organization gave chang feng-yang all necessary help in his innovations. he was provided with material, time and assistants. whenever he had difficulties the party organization encouraged him. owing to his limited literacy and general knowledge, chang feng-yang once failed in drawing the blueprint for a mixer. the plant party committee then sent him to study in a workers' night school. in a matter of one year he grasped the basic theory of electrical engineering, physics and mechanical drawing. he later designed and devised a gear transmission case.

chang feng-yang has several times visited plants in shanghai, chinsi, harbin, peking and other cities to learn from others. he made a machine for cutting rolled steel that increases efficiency six fold and a pneumatic hammer that saves the labour of eleven workers. chang feng-yang has so far made over 170 pieces of special equipment that helped end manual labour.

though chang feng-yang became engineer in 1960, he often goes among workers to learn from them and carry out innovations, beside solving technical problems in the steel structures workshop. in 1961, the building machinery plant was assigned to make a number of oil tanks. to raise efficiency, chang feng-yang and some workers began devising an automatic belt line. he became ill but as soon as he was a little better, he fixed a drawing board on his bed and began making blueprints.

chang feng-yang rejoined the workers as soon as he recovered. they carried out dozens of experiments and in less than a year streamlined the work process on the basis of chang feng-yang's design. it raised efficiency 26 times.

chang feng-yang is now a member of the party committee of the shenyang building machinery plant and has been cited on eight occasions as model worker in the province and the municipality.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Ancient North China Town Makes Rapid Progress

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jan. 13, 1973)

the ancient fortress town shanhaikuan in north china, the starting point of the famous great wall, has grown into a small industrial city with more than 30 plants. it provided all the steel girders for the two yangtze river bridges, one at wuhan and the other at nanking, and the yellow river bridge at chengchow. other items include lathes, cranes, railway points switches, and chemical products.

the city's bridge girder plant in old china was poorly equipped and could handle only repair jobs. after liberation, the plant was expanded and two workshops were added. the production lines were streamlined. in addition, the workers made over a hundred pieces of specialised equipment to mechanize the making of steel bridge girders. in the past two decades, the plant has

provided steel girders for one hundred railway bridges of all sizes.

though an important railway juncture between north and northeast china, shanhaikuan railway station even did not have a marshalling yard before liberation. now it has a big one. in addition, the workers have improved the rail depot by adding nearly a hundred pieces of specialized equipment. diesel locomotives can now be overhauled.

at the time of liberation, the unemployment rate of the city was very high. eighty per cent of the households in one street were beggars, junk collecters or rickshaw pullers. today all the able-bodied persons in the street are employed in factories, government institutions or other departments. there is no unemployment.

formerly muddy lanes have been repaved and many apartment houses, shops, hotels, schools and theatres have gone up. the number of primary and secondary schools has increased from a dozen to over 60. the number of medical workers has increased eight-fold and the number of hospital beds has increased more than 20-fold.

COAL PRODUCTION

Four Provinces in China Top 1972 Coal Production Targets

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1973)

hopei, honan, anhwei and kirin provinces topped last year's coal production targets thanks to their application of china's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism".

north china's hopei has maintained high output for five years running. it completed its 1972 coal plan 14 days ahead of schedule and the tunnelling footage target 30 days in advance. the province raised work efficiency and lowered the consumption of materials. monthly output from thick coal seams in the kailan, fankechuang and chinghsing mines increased anywhere from 20 per cent to double without increasing manpower or equipment. the fengfeng mine saved 22,000 cubic metres of timber props by using substitutes. small coal mines in this

north china province fulfilled last year's plan two months ahead of schedule as a result of technical improvements.

effective leadership, improved equipment and wide application of new techniques helped the east china province of anhwei top its 1972 coal target 18 days ahead of time.

coal mines in honan in central china and kirin province in northeast china completed their 1972 plans four days in advance.

MOVIES

Inner Mongolia's Herdsmen See More Films

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jan. 13, 1973)

herdsmen living in inner mongolia's remote grasslands are seeing more films today thanks to the travelling projection teams.

just one horse-drawn cart loaded with a film projector and a generator operated by two mongolian youths of a commune in the hangchin banner gave 240 film shows to a wide scattered population in 1972. nineteen such travelling projection teams are working in the banner, covering every pasture settlement, village and construction site.

among the films shown are screen adaptations of revolutionary modern peking operas. the projectionists give impromptu translation in mongolian.

when the cart arrives, jubilant students, children and old folks crowd around it. volunteers help put up the screen and arrange the site. hot tea is ready to greet the tired but happy projectionists and people welcome them to rest overnight.

when the projectionists hear that some scattered settlements unaccessible by roads have not seen the film they are showing, the young people walk dozens of kilometres with machines on their back to reach the eager audience.

more than 30,000 film projection teams staffed by projectionists of all nationalities and translating in the languages used in the area and local dialects now tour china's countryside, grasslands and offshore islands.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

China-Cambodia Governmental Agreements Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1973)

two agreements were signed here today between the government of the people's republic of china and the royal government of national union of cambodia. one is on china's gratuitous supply of military equipment and materiel to cambodia and the other on china's economic aid to cambodia, both for 1973.

attending the signing ceremony were samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, and li hsien-nien, chinese vice-premier.

vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang signed the two agreements on behalf of the chinese government.

general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, and thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance, signed the documents respectively on behalf of the r.g.n.u.c.

also present on the occasion were:

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister, and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs; and

hsiao ching-kuang, chinese vice-minister of national defence, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned yuan hua-ping, chiao pei-hsin, liang feng and kao chien-chung, as well as chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao.

after the signing of the agreements, the two sides clinked glasses to hail the continuous growth and consolidation of the militant friendship and unity of the people of china and cambodia.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets President and Chief Editor of "Al Ahram" of Egypt and Members of His Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with mohamed hassanein heikal, president and chief editor of "al ahram" of egypt, and members of his party abdullah abdel bari, mohamed youssef ahmed, hamdi fouad, mohamed sayed ahmed, samih fauad sadek and gamil abdel-aziz mattar.

egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd was present on the occasion.

also present were peng hua, director of the information department, chu chi-chen, deputy director of the west asian and north african department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and chiang cheng-tsung, li sung-ling, shen jo-yun and hu feng-hsien.

vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua then gave a dinner in honour of the egyptian friends.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Li Hsien-nien, Li Shui-ching and Chou Hua-min Meet Finnish Government Official Trade and Industrial Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1973)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, and chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, met this morning jussi linnamo, finnish minister of foreign trade, and his wife, and all the members of the official trade and industrial delegation of the finnish government he is leading, and had a friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion was veli helenius, finnish ambassador to china.

also present were leading members of departments concerned of china.

Finnish Government Official Trade and Industrial Delegation Sees Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1973)

the finnish government official trade and industrial delegation led by jussi linnamo, minister of foreign trade, saw the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red detachment of women" here this evening in the company of chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min. the performance was presented by the china peking opera troupe.

earlier today, the distinguished finnish guests visited tsinghua university and the palace museum in the company of li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building.

the finnish guests made an excursion to the great wall and ting lin (one of the ming tombs) and visited the peking art handicrafts workshop on january 10 and 11.

Finnish Trade and Industrial Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1973)

jussi linnamo, finnish minister of foreign trade, his wife and the finnish government official trade and industrial delegation he is leading left here by air this afternoon to tour shanghai and kwangchow after concluding their visit to peking.

they were accompanied on the tour by chang chien-fei, deputy director of a bureau under the first ministry of machine-building.

seeing the finnish guests off at the airport were li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine-building; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned.

also present were finnish ambassador to china veli helenius and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the finnish embassy here.

minister li shui-ching gave a luncheon today in honour of minister jussi linnamo and the other distinguished finnish guests.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Ambassador Gives Reception Marking First Anniversary of Assumption of Office by National Redemption Council of Ghana

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1973)

ghanaian ambassador to china richard m. akwei and his wife gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the first anniversary of the assumption of office by the national redemption council of ghana.

attending were fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade; hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including chen mu-hua, yu sang, chen wei-chi, hsieh hua, li ta-tung, ting hsi-lin, chou pei-yuan, miao hai-ling, wang shou-jen, chou jung-kuo, fang kao, wang hai-ting and wang hao.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were present.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Foreign Minister and His Party Leave Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 12, 1973)

italian foreign minister giuseppe medici and his party concluded their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

the distinguished italian guests were seen off at the airport by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned.

present were wang tung, director of the west european affairs department, and hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and italian ambassador to china folco trabalza, who had accompanied foreign minister medici on his visit to shanghai.

the italian guests visited a people's commune on the outskirts of the city this morning. foreign minister medici went boating on the whangpoo river in the afternoon.

foreign minister giuseppe medici and his party arrived here from hangchow by special plane yesterday afternoon. they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition that afternoon and were guests of honour at a banquet given by wang shao-yung that evening.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Leader of Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1973)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of masao shimizu, leader of the japanese matsuyama ballet group, and his party.

present at the banquet were leading members of departments concerned liu ching-tang, sun ping-hua, lin lin and tiao ke-yuan and representatives of the capital's literary and art circles.

masao shimizu and his party arrived in peking on january 11 on a friendly visit. they are here to make preparations for putting on in japan the chinese modern revolutionary ballet "red detachment of women".

in their speeches at the banquet, vice-president yang chi and masao shimizu expressed the hope that the traditional friendship between the japanese and chinese people would continue to develop and the cultural exchange between the two countries would increase daily.

Chinese, Japanese Badminton Associations Sign Minutes of Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1973)

four chinese and japanese organisations today declared their readiness to actively promote the exchange in the field of badminton between the people's republic of china and japan.

this was stated in the minutes of the talks between their representatives signed here this afternoon. according to the minutes, kuo lei and sun ping-hua, representatives of the badminton association of the people's republic of china and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and syoichi kawabata, director-general, and toshiaki kikuchi, permanent director, of the japan badminton association, and kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, held talks january 11 and 12 on the energetic exchange between chinese and japanese badminton organizations and on questions of common interest.

the minutes stated: "the japan badminton association affirms that the badminton association of the people's republic of china is the sole national association representing chinese badminton circles. therefore, the japan badminton association deems it necessary to seek to realize the legitimate rights of the badminton association of the people's republic of china in the international badminton federation, and will work to this end. the badminton association of the people's republic of china expresses appreciation for this."

in order to promote the friendly exchange between chinese and japanese badminton circles, the minutes added, the japan badminton association will cooperate with the japan-china cultural exchange association, and the badminton association of the people's republic of china will cooperate with the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

after the signing of the minutes, wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and li ching-chuan, a leading member of the commission, met and had a friendly conversation with the japanese friends.

the japanese friends arrived in peking january 10 on a friendly visit to china.

China, Japan to Promote Exchange in Skating

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1973)

the people's republic of china and japan will promote exchange in skating, according to minutes of talks signed here today by chinese and japanese organizations concerned here today.

the minutes stated that tung nien-li and sun ping-hua, representing the winter sports association of the people's republic of china and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and tadao hori, vice-chairman, and taroo kuramachi, director, of the japan skating union, and kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, held talks january 11 and 12 on the exchange between chinese and japanese skating organizations and on questions of common interest.

the two sides held that this exchange is in accord with the common desire of the people of the two countries. in order to promote the friendly exchange between chinese and japanese skating circles, the japan skating union will work in cooperation with the japan-china cultural exchange association, and the winter sports association of the people's republic of china with the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

after the signing of the minutes of the talks this afternoon, wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and li ching-chuan, a leading member of the commission, met with the japanese friends and had a friendly conversation with them.

the japanese friends arrived in peking january 10 on a friendly visit to china.

Minutes of Talks on Ice-Hockey Exchange Signed between Chinese and Japanese Sports Organizations

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1973)

minutes of talks on promoting exchange between ice-hockey organizations of the people's republic of china and japan were signed here this afternoon.

the talks were held on january 11 and 12 between tung nien-li and sun ping-hua, representing the winter sports association of the people's republic of china and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and hiroki onikura and yoshio yamazoe,

permanent directors of the japanese ice-hockey union, and kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

the minutes said that, in order to increase friendly exchanges between ice-hockey circles of the two countries, the japanese ice-hockey federation will cooperate with the japan-china cultural exchange association and, the winter sports association of the people's republic of china will cooperate with the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. the two sides agreed that exchanges between ice-hockey organizations will play a positive role in promoting the friendship between the peoples of china and japan and therefore conform to their common desire.

after the signing ceremony, wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and li ching-chuan, another leading member of the commission, met and had a friendly conversation with the japanese friends.

the japanese friends arrived in peking on january 10 for a friendly visit.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Send Message of Condolences on Death of Comrade Chong Jun Taek

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1973)

comrade tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the p.r.c., today sent a message of condolences to comrade kim il sung, president of the democratic people's republic of korea and comrade kim il, premier of the administration council of the d.p.r.k., expressing deep condolences over the death of comrade chong jun taek.

the message reads:

comrade kim il sung, president of the democratic people's republic of korea,

comrade kim il, premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea,

pyongyang

shocked to learn of the untimely passing away, due to illness, of comrade chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party, delegate to the supreme people's assembly, member of the central people's committee and vice-premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, we wish to express our deep condolences to you and, through you, to comrade chong jun taek's family.

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, january 13, 1973

Chinese Ambassador Li Yun-chuan Pays Last Respects to Remains of Comrade Chong Jun Taek

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jan. 12, 1973)

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan, his wife chang hui-wen, and other officials of the embassy of the people's republic of china to korea this afternoon paid last respects to the remains of comrade chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, deputy to the supreme people's assembly, member of the central people's committee and vice-premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, who died of illness, and presented a wreath.

ambassador li yun-chuan and others expressed deep grief over the death of comrade chong jun taek before comrades kim il, pak sung chul, kim dong gyu, kim man gum, choe jae u, ho dam and other leading members of the korean party and government who were standing vigil beside the remains. they also expressed deep condolences to the family members of the deceased.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnam Musical Instrument Manufacturing Study Group Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1973)

the musical instrument manufacturing study group from the democratic republic of viet nam headed by nguyen si tran, director of the viet nam musical instrument factory, wound up its visit to peking and left here by train yesterday for a visit to southern china before going home.

the group arrived in peking on december 13, 1972. yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met with the vietnamese comrades during their stay here.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chang Tsai-chien Gives Banquet Welcoming Pakistan Military Goodwill Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1973)

chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming the pakistan military goodwill mission led by pakistan army chief of staff general tikka khan.

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, attended the banquet. before the banquet he met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the mission.

present were pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi; and bakhtiar ali, counsellor, a. g. abid, military attache, m.a. qureshi, naval attache, sultan mahammad dutta, air attache, and other diplomatic officials, of the pakistan embassy in peking.

present at the banquet were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; leading members of various p.l.a. services, the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison, and other organizations concerned tu yi-teh, kuang jen-nung, wang chen-hsiang, li chung-chi,

chai cheng-wen, lai kuang-tsu, chang chung, tsai hung-chiang, wu piao, shih hsia, chin yu-feng, lu kuei, yeh cheng-chang, yen chia-hua, hsiang chien and kuo tung-chun; and sun pi-jung, military attache of the chinese embassy in pakistan.

speaking at the banquet, chang tsai-chien said, "pakistan is a great country and the pakistan people is a heroic and industrious people. pakistan has won extensive sympathy and support from the people of various countries in the world in its just struggle for resisting foreign aggression and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty." he continued, "we hope that the countries in the south asian subcontinent will solve the problems between them fairly by getting rid of outside interference and through consultation on an equal basis."

chang tsai-chien said, "china and pakistan are friendly neighbours, and there exists a profound traditional friendship between our two peoples. in recent years, in the storm of struggles against imperialism and expansionism, the friendly relations between our two countries have greatly developed. the friendly intercourse between our two armies has become more and more frequent and the friendship between the two armed forces has been constantly enhanced." in conclusion, he said, "we will, as always, continue to exert efforts to further strengthen and develop the friendship between the peoples and armies of our two countries and firmly support the pakistan government and people in their just struggle for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty exclamation"

in his speech, general tikka khan said that pakistan's relations with china had always remained cordial and it was most encouraging to see that they were further developing under the able guidance of the leaders of the two countries.

"we in pakistan," he said, "are also aiming at a policy of self-reliance and hope to develop our country in the shortest possible time." he added that china's experience in various fields "is a source of great encouragement to us and we take pride in our association with you. you are our tried friend and we greatly appreciate and value the consistent friendship."

"we are earnestly looking forward to greater collaboration and mutual cooperation between our two countries, particularly our armed forces and firmly hope that our visit will further strengthen the ties of friendship," general tikka khan said.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere marking the friendship between the people and armed forces of china and pakistan.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Artists Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1973)

the ballet and opera documentation group of the council for socialist culture and education of the socialist republic of romania, led by vasile marcu, master of choreography of the bucharest opera theatre, concluded its friendly visit to china and left here by air for home this afternoon.

the artists were given a warm send-off at the airport by wang liang-chih, a leading member of a chinese department concerned and peking artists. octavian gavris, counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking, was present.

during their stay in china, the romanian friends visited peking, nanking, shanghai and kwangchow. they visited the china peking opera troupe, the central philharmonic society and schools of music, dancing and theatrical art and had wide contacts with chinese artists and exchanged experience with them.

the group visited the china dance drama troupe on january 11 and was given a cordial reception. when the china dance drama troupe visited romania in october 1971, it was warmly received by romanian artists. some of them are now on the visiting romanian group. the reunion was a happy event for the old friends. members of the china dance drama troupe invited the romanian friends to see them practise rudiments. they sang romanian songs for the guests. vasile marcu said that their rendition expressed the fraternal friendship between the chinese and romanian peoples. the romanian artists exchanged experience at a discussion with the choreographers, composers, stage artists and dancers of "the red detachment of women", a revolutionary ballet on contemporary theme. members of the dance drama troupe asked the romanian friends to convey the greetings of the chinese artists to their romanian counterparts and the people of romania.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Delegation of South Vietnam Youth Union for Liberation Leaves Changsha for Kueilin

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 13, 1973)

the delegation of the south viet nam youth union for liberation led by nguyen van be left here by train today for kueilin at the end of its friendly visit to hunan province.

the delegation flew here from kwangchow on january 10. that evening, li chen-chun, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet warmly welcoming the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms from the forefront of struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the delegation made a special trip to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, on january 11, and was accorded a warm welcome by leading members of the shaoshan area revolutionary committee and local people. the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms conveyed the regards and thanks of the south vietnamese people and youth to the shaoshan people and youth. the latter paid high respects to the south vietnamese people and youth and pledged all-round support to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till they win complete victory. while in shaoshan, the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. they exchanged souvenirs with their chinese comrades-in-arms.

over 800 young people met in changsha this afternoon to warmly welcome the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms. delegation members nguyen thi thanh tuy and ho doan tam told the meeting their heroic deeds in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. a feature film brought by the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms was shown at the end of the meeting.

during its stay in changsha, the delegation visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute and the site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, and saw a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" presented by hunan artists.

li chen-chun, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and more than 200 young people welcomed the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms at changsha airport upon their arrival, and saw them off at the railway station upon their departure.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian First Vice President Receives Chinese Government and PLA Representatives

(NCNA-English Zanzibar, Jan. 13, 1973)

tanzanian first vice-president and chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council aboud jumbe received here this morning li yao-wen, chinese government representative and chinese ambassador to tanzania, and chi chen-hua, representative of the chinese people's liberation army, and had a friendly and cordial talk with them. the chinese guests have come here to attend the celebrations of the 9th anniversary of the zanzibar revolution. 祈振華

present on the occasion were vice-president of the afro-shirazi party and mayor of zanzibar mtoro rehani kingo, minister of state in the first vice-president's office moyo, executive secretary of the afro-shirazi party ali mzee and other senior officials of zanzibar.

chen chiang, chinese consul in zanzibar, was also present.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peru Seizes an Intruding US Fishing Vessel

(NCNA-English Lima, Jan. 12, 1973)

the peruvian navy seized on january 10 a u.s. tuna vessel which had illegally intruded into peru's 200 nautical mile sea limit.

a bulletin issued by the peruvian navy announced that the u.s. vessel "clipperton" was seized by patrolling boats of the peruvian navy on waters off northern peru near foca island.

the fishing vessel was immediately escorted to port talara by the peruvian navy and was fined 12,800 u.s. dollars according to peru's law.

another illegal intrusion into the country's territorial waters was made earlier by a batch of u.s. fishing vessels with modern equipment. they fled helter-skelter after being discovered. the illegal action of these u.s. vessels has aroused indignation among the peruvian people.

Ecuador Bans Foreign Vessels from Operating in Inland and Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1973)

the ecuadorian government in a recent decree forbids foreign vessels from undertaking shipping services in ecuador's rivers and territorial waters. it cancels the permits which had been issued to foreign vessels, according to a report from quito.

the decree provides that henceforward the shipping services will be done exclusively by ecuadorian vessels.

under the decree, vessels which were built abroad and have thus far failed to complete the requirements for nationalization in ecuador will have their registration cancelled. from the date of the proclamation of the decree, owners of these vessels or their agents must within ninety days decide either to have their vessels nationalized or to cease their shipping services in ecuador's rivers and territorial waters.

the decree made public recently was promulgated by the ministry of defence last december 8.

the ecuadorian press reported that shipping services are an important section of ecuador's national economy. more than 98 percent of the country's foreign trade is done through shipping. in taking this measure, the ecuadorian government hopes to give impetus to the development of domestic merchant ships and safeguard the interests of ecuadorian ship owners.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation Issues Statement on Composition of Special Committee on World Disarmament Conference

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jan. 12, 1973)

huang hua, permanent representative of china to the united nations, sent to the u.n. secretary-general on january 9 a statement issued by the chinese delegation on the composition of the special committee on the world disarmament conference. the statement noted that the chinese delegation reiterated that "it will not take part in the work of the special committee on the world disarmament conference and firmly opposes the forcible reservation of seats for china or any other countries which have no intention to take part in the work of the special committee."

when the composition of the special committee on the world disarmament conference was discussed at plenary meetings of the 27th session of the general assembly, the chinese delegation clearly indicated that china would agree to maintain contact with the special committee after its formation and to exchange views on the question of disarmament, but that china would not be prepared to participate in it. china would not agree to the draft resolution providing for the inclusion of the five permanent members of the security council in the special committee, nor would it agree to the reservation of seats for china or any other member states. furthermore, quite a few delegations expressed disagreement with the formation of a special committee on the basis of the membership of the geneva ccd. after consultations, the co-sponsors agreed to delete from the draft resolution "the five permanent members of the security council, the members of the ccd and eight other members" and to replace them by: "a special committee on the world disarmament conference consisting of thirtyfive member states, to be appointed by the president of the general assembly after consultation with all the regional groups and taking due consideration of the necessity to ensure adequate political and geographical representation." moreover, during the consultations the co-sponsors stated that the special committee should be composed only in the spirit of the revised wording without attaching any preconditions that any particular country must take part in the special committee. it was on the basis of this understanding that the chinese delegation agreed to support the draft resolution. the exact revised wording as mentioned above was incorporated in the relevant paragraph of the resolution adopted by the general assembly at its plenary meeting, thus avoiding the possibility of causing different interpretations.

stanislaw trepczynski, president of the 27th session of the general assembly and vice foreign minister of poland, is well aware of the implication of the provision on the composition of the special committee as contained in the resolution as well as the understanding reached by the various parties. at the last plenary meeting of the current session of the general assembly of the united nations, he formally declared that with regard to the composition of the speical committee, the "lack of time" had prevented him from "completing all the indispensable consultations with member states". he also stated that he would defer the announcement of the composition of the committee. however, all of a sudden he changed his attitude overnight. on the morning of december 20, he told the chairmen of the regional groups that he had decided not to consult with the regional groups any longer. he excluded from the members of the committee the philippines whose nomination was unanimously agreed upon by the asian regional group, and refused to add two african seats as unanimously requested by the african regional group. he

immediately appointed 31 member states including the soviet union and arbitrarily announced that seats would be reserved for the other four nuclear states except the soviet union. despite the strong dissatisfaction and objection voiced by many countries at his arbitrary conduct, he announced the next day the afore-mentioned so-called decision in the form of a letter to the secretary-general, in an attempt to impose it on others as a fait accompli by taking advantage of the conclusion of the general assembly session.

thus, the chinese delegation said in a statement that "it is not difficult to see from the development of the whole problem that by his arbitrary conduct the president has abused his function and authority as president of the general assembly and totally contravened the spirit of the assembly resolution concerning the establishment of the special committee. he has also completely ignored the different opinions unequivocally expressed by many representatives during the consultations in the regional groups and contradicted his own position publicly declared before the conclusion of the session on december 19. one cannot help asking: why should the president cling to his obdurate course and, in disregard of the opinions clearly expressed by many countries, refuse to comply with the reasonable request of certain member states which wish to take part in the work of the special committee and exclude certain countries which have been unanimously recommended by the regional groups while trying hard to impose on others his decision to reserve seats for certain member states which have no intention to take part in the work of the special committee? why should the president insist on taking the ccd membership as the basis for the composition of the special committee in disregard of the objections from various parties? what legality can such a forcibly appointed special committee have? evidently, such self-contradictory, crude and arbitrary practice can only be construed as a submission and catering to the needs of a certain superpower for executing a political fraud. from the very outset, on the composition of the special committee, it was designed to lead the committee onto a wrong track so as to turn the committee into a tool of that superpower for its political manoeuvres. thus serious obstacles have been placed in advance to the smooth execution of the committee's duty in the spirit of the general assembly resolution."

particularly noteworthy is the fact that the soviet news agency tass transmitted on january 9 a report by a "pravda" correspondent in new york, which wilfully distorted the explicit provision contained in the u.n. general assembly resolution concerned. it both disregarded the statement by the co-sponsors of the resolution that the special committee on the world disarmament conference should be composed only in the spirit of the revised wording, and ignored the solemn stand clearly expressed by the chinese delegation. the report flagrantly imposed on others the so-called "principle

on the participation of the five nuclear powers in the special committee" which had already been turned down at the session, alleging that china's representative voted for this resolution, "thereby formally and actually recognizing one of the important principles of setting up the committee -- the participation of the five nuclear powers in it". the report also resorted to lies and slander in a vain attempt to poison the relations between china and other countries of the third world. nevertheless, such conduct of the soviet revisionists cannot do the least harm to china's solemn stand on disarmament. it can only expose the true features of soviet revisionism. it enables people to see clearly that it is precisely the superpower soviet social-imperialism which embarked on conspiracy behind other's back in an attempt to turn the special committee on the world disarmament conference into its instrument for playing political manoeuvres.

CHINA AND US

President Nixon Receives Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of China

(NCNA-English Washington, Jan. 13, 1973)

u.s. president and mrs. richard nixon received the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china which is on a friendly visit to the u.s.a. in the white house yesterday afternoon. the troupe is led by chang ying-wu with yin tsan-chen as deputy leader.

in a welcoming speech at the reception, president nixon said: "we are very happy to welcome you officially here in the white house and to thank you for your splendid appearance in the united states." he added: "it is a tragedy of this century that for 20 years a great wall of hostility has separated the 800 million people of the people's republic of china and the 200 million people of the united states of america. as a result of the meetings that i was privileged to have with chairman mao and premier chou en-lai in peking earlier in 1972, that wall of hostility is now coming down."

troupe leader chang ying-wu spoke in reply. he expressed thanks for the reception by president and mrs. nixon. he said: "during the tour, we enjoy the cordial hospitality and admiration of the american people. this shows that the american people are willing to enhance the friendship with the chinese people on the basis of mutual understanding."

after the exchange of remarks, president nixon presented every member of the troupe with a souvenir and had a brief talk with some members.

present on the occasion were john h. scali, newly-appointed u.s. ambassador to the united nations, richard h. solomon and john h. holdridge, assistants to henry kissinger, assistant to the president for national security affairs, and others.

before the reception, the chinese guests visited the white house.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese People's Great Leader Chairman Mao Meets Zairese President Mobutu

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1973)

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung met with the visiting president of the republic of zaire, lieutenant-general mobutu sese seko, at chungnanhai this afternoon.

president mobutu arrived in the company of nguza karl-i-bond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and mokolo wa mpombo, chief adviser to the presidency of the republic. chairman mao warmly shook hands with president mobutu and the two members of his party. president mobutu said: i am delighted to see you. on behalf of the zairese people i pay my respects to you. chairman mao extended a warm welcome to president mobutu who is on a state visit to china. the meeting proceeded in a friendly and frank atmosphere.

present at the meeting were premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei, and staff members including chi tsung-hua, lo hsu and tang wen-sheng.

Zairese President Mobutu Attends Soiree in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1973)

lieutenant-general mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, and his wife attended a soiree here today and saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

also attending the soiree were: nguza karl-i-bond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and his wife; kayinga onsi ndal, commissioner of state for agriculture, and his wife; bisengimana rwema, director of the presidential office; other members of president mobutu's party; the accompanying correspondents and the crew of the special plane.

accompanying the distinguished zairese guests at the soiree were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned hao liang, ho kung-kai, wang yu-tien and han hsu.

the soiree was jointly arranged by the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese-african people's friendship association in honour of president mobutu, his wife and the other distinguished guests from zaire.

at the end of the performance, president mobutu, his wife and other distinguished zairese guests, together with the other spectators, applauded warmly.

President Mobutu and His Wife Tour Great Wall and Ming Tombs

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1973)

lieutenant general mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, and his wife and other distinguished zairese guests this morning toured the great wall in the company of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping.

president mobutu mounted the great wall in high spirits, viewing the surrounding landscapes from one of the watch towers.

later, president mobutu and his wife and the other distinguished zairese guests went to ting ling, one of the ming tombs.

Peking Cocktail Party Honors Zairese Journalists Accompanying President Mobutu

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1973)

peking journalistic circles gave a cocktail party here this evening to welcome the zairese journalists who are accompanying president mobutu on his visit to china.

lu ying, a leading member of the "people's daily", made a toast at the cocktail party. on behalf of peking journalists, he extended a warm welcome to the visiting zairese journalists. he expressed the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and journalists of china and zaire would continue to develop.

speaking in the name of the zairese journalists accompanying president mobutu on his china tour hamici poyo kibebya ii, president of the association of zairese newspaper editors and directors and director and responsible editor of the weekly "mwanga", thanked the chinese journalists for their hospitality.

present at the cocktail party were leading members of peking journalistic circles and other organizations teng kang, chin chao, wang chen, chu hsien-sung, yen han, shih hai-yun, hsu wei-cheng, wu kuo-ying, tan tzu-an, wang hsi and meng chi-ching.

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* NATIONAL *
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CADRE SCHOOLS

Exercise Leadership Effectively Over the Study of Theory

by

Committee of the General Party Branch of the "May 7" Cadre School of Nank'ai Ch'u, Tientsin

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Jan. 13, 1973)

"May 7" cadre schools should attach importance to and step up the study of theory in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." It is an important task for the cadre schools to organize their students to study works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao with reference to the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of working style.

But how can we exercise leadership over the study of theory well? The following are several bits of experience which we have acquired through practice:

First We Must Understand Clearly the Great Significance of Studying Marxist Theory from the Level of Line Struggle

After the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Party the ch'u Party committee demanded the cadre schools to step up their study of theory in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching. At the beginning, personnel responsible for management of our school failed to reach a unanimous understanding. Some of the comrades had the tendency to believe the "theory that manual labor brings about reform automatically." They were excessively satisfied with the tempering of man through manual labor and failed to pay enough attention to the study of theory.

In view of this situation the general Party branch of the cadre school repeatedly organized the personnel responsible for the management of the school to study Chairman Mao's instructions concerning reading and studying and led everybody to analyze the significance of reading and studying in relation to line struggle. Study and discussions enabled everybody to unify understanding in the following points:

Cadres must persevere in taking part in collective productive manual labor. Manual labor can indeed temper and remold man, but we must still read books and study seriously so as to elevate the level of our mastery of Marxist theory before we can understand profoundly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and implement it voluntarily.

To practice Marxism or to practice revisionism has always been a basic question in the struggle between the two lines. To practice Marxism we must study Marxism and understand it.

The only way to eliminate thoroughly the remnant poison of revisionism is to use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon to repudiate it thoroughly in the realm of theory.

Some of the comrades failed to draw a clear line between the two lines when they studied problems and were afraid that "emphasis on reading books may lead us to the old path of the old Party schools." Our general Party branch organized the personnel responsible for the management of the school to analyze and repudiate the tricks used by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i to undermine the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. This enabled everybody to understand clearly that reading and studying seriously with reference to reality was an entirely different matter from "reading behind close doors" and "cultivating oneself behind close doors" without reference to reality. As long as we uphold the principle of unifying theory with reality and "study as we produce," what is wrong with reading more books?

Finally all agreed unanimously that stepping up of the study of theory in "May 7" cadre schools was necessary for the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of working style and that stepping up of the study of theory was also a necessary measure for raising the cadres' consciousness of line struggle as well as an important guarantee for turning cadre schools into bases for the training and education of cadres. To manage the cadre schools well in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Party organizations in cadre schools must exercise leadership effectively over the study of theory.

Second, Adopt Practical and Effective Measures to Make Sure That the Students Will Read Books and Study Seriously

After understanding the significance of studying theory, personnel responsible for the management of the school clarified the orientation, acted in unison and adopted certain measures to guarantee the study of theory. The following are some of the principal measures adopted:

Adjustment of the Leadership Force--In the past what the several responsible persons of the cadre school did was mainly grasping production and rear support work. But now the major work of the principal leadership force has been changed to grasping the work of teaching. The general Party branch regularly study and solve problems concerning the study of theory so as to insure the smooth progress of the work of teaching.

Stepping up of Teaching and Tutoring Work and Establishment of a Teaching and Research Group--In addition to having personnel sent from the ch'ü Party committee to strengthen the teaching force of the cadre school, we have also adopted measures such as sending personnel abroad to further their studies and studying and tempering within the school, etc., to train theory cadres on the basis of self-reliance. We also used the method of "he who is capable teaches" and organized comrades among the students who had a higher level of mastery of theory to take part in tutoring activities and to help the broad masses of students to understand better the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and methods on the basis of private study.

Appropriate Reduction of the Scale of Production--After the cadre school entered the stage of training cadres on active duty by turns, the number of students decreased while the hours of reading increased. As a result, a contradiction developed in the original scale of production. We realized from practice that if we maintained an excessively large scale of production we would be unable to guarantee sufficient time for reading. In the meantime, we also thought we should not increase the number of peasants and workers greatly. Consequently we made appropriate reduction of the scale of production according to the number of students taking part in training and the number of hours set aside for manual labor. We felt that we must not allow an excessively large scale of production to hinder reading and study, but that on the other hand, we must also maintain the necessary base of production so that the students could do their manual labor lessons well and so that we could attain a reasonable level of self-sufficiency in production.

Increase of the Students' Hours of Reading--After the appropriate reduction of the scale of production, the ch'u Party committee made specific rules to govern the proportion between the number of hours devoted to reading and those devoted to manual labor. As a result, the students' hours of reading were increased markedly. In the meantime the remnant poison of formalism spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in connection with study was eradicated through the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of working style. Administrative work undertaken by the students was also reduced. These measures enabled the students to devote more time and energy to reading and study.

In addition, supported by the ch'u Party committee and related departments, we made suitable improvements on conditions for study such as increasing the number of books and reference materials in the library, replacement of lighting facilities, etc., to make sure that the students could do their reading even better than before.

Third, When Making Work Arrangements, We Must Combine Manual Labor and Reading Well

One of the outstanding features of "May 7" cadre schools is that the students perform manual labor as they study. Both activities have the common aim of changing the students' way of thinking, and therefore they can complement each other and promote each other. However, agricultural production is seasonal in character and reading and study must have continuity. When arrangements are improperly made, contradiction may arise between them. To manage the study of theory well we must be good at handling the relation between reading and manual labor and coordinate the two well.

The school must make centralized arrangements for reading and manual labor and must not make separate arrangements which will result in conflict between the two. In the meantime, the school must plan its work well on the basis of the deep-going study of the laws governing teaching work and the laws governing agricultural production. At one time our arrangements for manual labor were confused and frequent changes were made in studies. Later, after extensively soliciting the views of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the students, work arrangements were made more systematically than before and the results of study improved.

In the actual arrangement of time we adopted the method of relative concentration in which we took into consideration both the season of agricultural production and the timing of study. The students studied together intensively for a few days, then, after a certain section of their study was completed, they performed manual labor continuously for another few days until they completed a production task. The teams performed manual labor by rotation. This method guaranteed the quality of study without impairing the timing of agricultural production.

A cadre school must also study how to let the students perform their manual labor well in combination with their study so that manual labor can play a greater role in promoting the study of theory. This is how we did it: We stressed putting proletarian politics in command during the performance of manual labor and avoided the working of one's hands without working the brain and without paying attention to promoting the remolding of world outlook through manual labor. When making arrangements for manual labor we assigned certain topics for thinking to the students to enable them to deepen their understanding of certain basic Marxist viewpoints with reference to what they had learned through manual labor. As a result, many students have deepened through the performance of manual labor their understanding of such basic viewpoints as "practice first" and "the masses are the real heroes."

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Conduct Education in the Party's Basic Line with Reference to Reality

by

Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Jan. 13, 1973)

After the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Party, the CCP Committee of Hsifeng hsien, Liaoning Province, began to conduct education in the Party's basic line for commune and production brigade cadres by groups in turn through "May 7" cadre schools.

The "May 7" cadre school of Hsifeng hsien does its work of investigation and study seriously and organizes study for the cadres in view of the reality of their ideology. In the course of investigation, the school discovered that some of the cadres failed to implement the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism voluntarily and that the most important cause was their lack of understanding of the laws governing class struggle in the socialist society. They often erroneously considered the rising and falling of the class struggle as the presence and absence of class struggle. As a result, when class struggle rose they felt surprised and when class struggle ebbed they lost their vigilance.

In view of this situation, the cadre school organizes its students to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's theory on the classes and class struggle in the socialist society and review and analyze the history of class struggle in China since the liberation. This enables the students to deepen their understanding of the Party's basic line.

The students realize: Monsters and freaks are bound to come out and make disturbance. The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue for a long time to come. It may take a different form and the degree of violence may rise or fall, but class struggle will go through the entire historical period of socialism from the beginning till the end. The only way to grasp the principal contradiction, keep the orientation in sight and do our work well is to bear in mind firmly Chairman Mao's teaching "Never forget class struggle" and act resolutely according to the Party's basic line.

Chang Wen-hsieh, secretary of the Party branch of Howei Production Brigade, Sungshu Commune, thought in the past that he had done about enough in grasping class struggle after several years of the cultural revolution. Consequently he devoted himself only to grasping production. But the results were poor. In the cadre school he studied the Party's basic line and strengthened his concept of class struggle. Upon his return to the brigade, he led the members of the Party branch to grasp class struggle and line struggle energetically. This resulted in the vigorous development of revolution and production throughout the production brigade and the output of food grains also reached the targets set in the "Program."

The cadre school also discovered during the investigation that some of the cadres failed to implement the Party's basic line voluntarily and encountered certain problems in the course of policy implementation because they did not understand very clearly the nature and characteristics of the socialist society. Thus the cadre school organized the students to study seriously Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works on socialist society and guided them in deep-going discussions on the difference between socialism and capitalism as well as the difference between socialism and communism with reference to class relationship in rural areas, the nature of the system of ownership, the degree of consciousness of the masses, etc.

In connection with the characteristics of the socialist society Marx said in his "Critique of the Gotha Program": "It has not developed on its own foundations, but on the contrary, it has emerged from capitalist society; which is thus in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges." This brilliant essay deeply enlightened the cadres of the communes and production brigades.

In the discussions some people said: Although the socialist society has overthrown the rule of the exploiting classes, it has just been born out of the capitalist society and, therefore, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. We shall make mistakes if we forget that.

Other people said: Although the socialist society has done away with the system of exploitation, it still retains such birth marks of the old society as bourgeois legality. Therefore we can only practice the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work." If we act beyond reality in violation of this principle, we shall also make mistakes.

On the basis of studying theory to elevate ideological understanding, the cadre school organizes the students to use the Party's basic line to analyze and solve the several principal problems in the work of the hsien. For instance, Hsifeng Hsien is located in a mountain area with "seven mountains, one river but little land." This hsien produces a large proportion of the province's tobacco and raw silk. Here there has always been a struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in connection with the way to handle diversified operations.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the class enemy spared no effort to create capitalist tendencies and used diversified operations to hinder food grains production. In the hsien Party committee there were also people who failed to implement the Party's basic line firmly. As a result, spontaneous capitalist tendencies in diversified operations was relatively rampant. This caused "subsidiary production to impair agricultural production" and the output of food grains was only some 200 chin per mow.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, sabotage activities of the class enemy were hit and capitalist tendencies were repudiated; and the output of food grains in the hsien surpassed the targets set forth in the "Program." However, some of the cadres in the communes and production brigades failed to draw a clear line between "grasping money as the leading factor, letting subsidiary production impair agricultural production" and the development of socialist diversified operations. As a result, they grasped only food grains production and dared not grasp diversified operations. This caused a drop in the production of tobacco and raw silk.

In connection with this question, the cadre school repeatedly organized commune and production brigade cadres under training to study Chairman Mao's guideline of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" and summed up experiences and lessons learned in diversified operations according to the Party's basic line. Then all gradually unified their understanding: We should actively develop socialist diversified operations under the guidance of the Party's basic line. In the course of the development of diversified operations, we must battle the sabotage activities of the class enemy and educate the masses to persevere in the struggle against spontaneous capitalist tendencies by using socialist ideology. In the meantime we must not "refuse to eat for fear of choking" and give up diversified operations, thus giving this position away to capitalism.

Since 1971 this hsien has been doing a good job in the production of food grains and in the meantime the communes have also achieved relatively rapid development in diversified operations. This helped to support state construction as well as increased the income of the collectives and commune members.

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Help Cadre Schools to Increase Their Ability of Teaching

by

Ching Ch'i and Tai Yen

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Jan. 13, 1973)

"May 7" cadre schools in various localities have stepped up their study of theory since Chairman Mao issued his instructions, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." Private study and study of the full translated texts should be the principal ways for the study of Marxist theory. However, instruction is still necessary. Many cadre schools are weak in their ability to teach and instruct. This situation should be changed.

In some localities leading organizations actively select cadres who had done theoretical work and send them to cadre schools. This is an essential measure for strengthening the work of education for cadres. It is hoped that other localities will attach importance to this matter.

In some localities leading organizations actively train new theoretical cadres from among the existing personnel of cadre schools. They have also achieved relatively good results. We feel that this practice is worthy of popularization. In provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in particular, leading organizations concerned should do a little more in this respect. For instance, provincial cadre schools can operate classes to train theoretical cadres and organize teachers of theory in institutes of higher learning to lecture the personnel of cadre schools, etc. etc. All these are feasible and useful measures.

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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

A Reading Room for Youths Operated by a CYL Branch of a Production Brigade

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 13, 1973)

(NCNA Shanghai, January 12, 1973) The CYL branch of Kelung production brigade, Waikang commune, Chiating hsien, Shanghai municipality, has mobilized youths to set up a simple reading room through self-reliance. The reading room is attached to the clinic of the production brigade and the medicine dispensing window also serves as book lending window of the reading room. The "book shelf," which is only a large cardboard box, has 211 books at present. Little Kung, an intellectual youth who has settled down in the brigade and serves as accountant of the dispensary doubles as librarian. Every Wednesday and Saturday evening Little Kung moves the cardboard box to the clinic and a great number of youths come over to borrow books that they liked.

The population of Kelung production brigade is over 1,200 and there are 306 youths between 15 and 25. An absolute majority of these youths are intellectual youths who have returned to the countryside. Over 10 percent of them have had senior primary school or junior middle school education and seven of them are senior middle school graduates. These youths who are full of vigor and strive hard to improve themselves are very keen on reading more books in their spare time. However, as this production brigade is very far from the hsien town as well as from the seat of the commune, it is very inconvenient for them to borrow books from the hsien library or the cultural station of the commune.

Thus, after a discussion the youths proposed that the production brigade set up a reading room. The Party branch of the production brigade, which attached great importance to this proposal, convened a committee meeting to study the question and assigned a committee member to assist the CYL branch in making preparations. The secretary of the Party branch took the lead in donating to the reading room 36 books on political theory and science. In the meantime the CYL branch also mobilized its members and youths to make use of their spare time to take part in subsidiary productive labor in the brigade so as to raise funds for the purchase of books. With the 100 yuan which was the first sum they earned they bought 156 books on politics, literature, natural science and general knowledge. The youths are very enthusiastic about the reading room and demand to add more books to it. They are prepared to continue to use their spare time to perform more subsidiary productive labor to raise more funds for the purchase of books so that the number of books in the reading room may be increased gradually.

The borrowing window of the reading room is always packed with people during opening hours. In the evening of October 27, 1972 when the reading room was opened, nearly 100 books were checked out. Upon seeing the youths carrying new books in their hands, the old poor peasants could not help but recall the days of the old society when the poor and lower-middle

peasants had to get up before daybreak toiling for the landlords but could not afford to send their children to school. As a result, the poor people suffered much from being unable to read.

After the liberation, more and more children of the poor and lower-middle peasants went to school. Now the production brigade has even set up a reading room for them; so how can the poor and lower-middle peasants help but feel happy. Some poor and lower-middle peasants teach their children to treasure their time and urge them to "go to the reading room when you have time and borrow a couple of books to learn a little more about the truth of revolution."

Although it has only been a little over two months since the reading room of Kelung production brigade was opened, outstanding achievements have already been scored: More and more youths read books. The study of revolutionary books strengthens their initiative to improve themselves. And the political atmosphere has become more and more active.

In Tungchieh production team there is a female youth who in the past took part in manual labor during the day and did house work in the evening. As she did not read, her ideology gradually lagged behind the developments. She spoke little at meetings of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation but the masses wished she would speak up more and energetically repudiate the revisionist preposterous theories spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. She felt very embarrassed because she had little "resources" at her disposal. After the reading room was opened she actively borrowed and read political and literary books. In this way she made quick progress and began to speak more often at meetings.

In the movement of repudiating revisionism and rectifying working style, some ten youths seriously studied works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and borrowed reference books from the reading room in an effort to elevate their theoretical standard. They penetratingly repudiated the idealist empiricism of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and some of them even wrote repudiation articles for the "Special Column for Study and Repudiation" operated by the reading room.

Establishment of the reading room also helps to hit the sabotage activities of the class enemy effectively. In the past some of the youths wandered about in their spare time. So the class enemy seized the opportunity to spread poison so as to corrupt them. After the opening of the reading room less and less youths idled away their time and more and more of them began to read books. The youths often gather to discuss what they have learned from the books and exchange their experience in study. Many youths actively publicize the favorable situation at home and abroad to the commune members. Some of them go to tea houses in town during their spare time to tell revolutionary stories which they have read. They are highly praised by the masses.

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Where Does Revolutionary Enthusiasm Come From?

- An account of the excellent situation prevailing in Wuhu, Anch'ing and other areas

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 14, 1973)

In mid-October last year, we were on a visit to the two areas of Anch'ing and Wuhu and other districts including Maanshan. All the way, what we saw and heard set us to thinking. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the general line, "Exert the utmost effort, aim high and build socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results" formulated by Chairman Mao came a step closer to being understood by the people. In a word, the great proletarian cultural revolution was a prod to a great upsurge of enthusiasm of the people. A very favorable situation prevailed.

Situation Develops Beyond Expectations

At a time when definite basic results of industrial and agricultural development in a year came in, all comrades did a bit of figuring. The situation had got better and better year after year. One victory after another came with the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style-of-work campaign.

Per-mow grain output in the area of Anch'ing surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" year after year. Per-mow output in the whole area surpassed that of the preceding year. Total industrial output exceeded the highest level in history. In this once no-iron and steel-deficient area, people were energetically plunging into the battle to extract coal, open mines, make steel and build power generating stations to prepare for a new leap forward.

The Wuhu area, a well-known rice-producing area in the whole country, chalked up an area-wide per-mow output of 840 catties last year, which surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." Pig production rises very quickly. There are over two and a half head per household. Iron output in the Wuhu area exceeds 50,000 tons a year. Self-sufficiency in iron supply is basically achieved. Machines urgently needed by the countryside are produced. In terms of diesel machines alone, over 3,000 units were turned out last year.

Tungling with a long coal mining history behind it is now a new-type industrial city. "The green hill allows no rest in digging. The moment you sit down for a rest the worrying is even shared by the spiritual world." This was a description of the then prevailing mining situation by the poets of the Sung Dynasty. Before liberation, mines suffered from serious sabotage. Now under the leadership of the Party, the working class of Tungling municipality has created a new historical situation. Last year ore production surpassed the highest level in history. For main non-ferrous

products, state plans were overfulfilled ahead of schedule. Quality was all the time maintained at the first-grade level.

Maanshan is a city of iron and steel on the southern bank of the Yangtze River. The broad masses of Party members and revolutionary people in this city fight day and night. Triumphantly built is a modern medium-sized iron and steel joint enterprise that comes complete with mining, iron-making, steel-making and rolling equipment. In 1972, annual state plans for steel and rolled steel were fulfilled 45 days and 35 days ahead of time respectively.

The situation has developed beyond people's projections. This is of great significance. It awakens people to the socialist activism aroused in the broad masses by the criticism of revisionism and rectification campaign and to the need of adapting their own thinking and work to the needs of a developing situation instead of lagging behind. Take Tangt'u hsien for instance. The projected per-mow output of late rice was 400 catties. As things turned out, grain went into the storehouse to show an average per-mow output far exceeding the 400 catties envisioned. This made the hsien another 1,000-odd-catty hsien at the provincial level. A decisive factor behind the fast changing situation is: After the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy has left a deeper imprint on the minds of the people. Consciousness was turned into matter.

Apply the Party's Line in Enhancing Cadres' Political Consciousness

One of the very important causes of the excellent revolutionary situation is that after the establishment of Party committees at various levels, the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style-of-work campaign was tackled as a matter of top importance, so that old and new cadres' consciousness of line struggle was enhanced and the fruitful results of the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution were safeguarded and developed. Firm implementation of the Party's cadre policy in these areas not only sets cadres free and allows proper duties arranged for them but, more important, in the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style-of-work campaign, old and new cadres are united along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line to achieve the aim of learning from each other, seeking mutual progress and leading the broad masses in making revolution and stimulating production.

The Party leadership of the Wuhu area and the masses support vice Chairman of the revolutionary committee of the area and former deputy officer-in-charge Lin Te-chiang in subjecting himself to correct education from the great cultural revolution and raising his consciousness and activism in working for the Party. This is a typical example.

Lin Te-chiang is 59 this year. He has been in the revolution for 30 years and has for long in charge of agriculture in the area of Wuhu. In the great cultural revolution, he was criticized. For a time he had thought of only "leisure." Under the education of the Party and the masses, Lin

Te-chiang got the benefit of historical lessons and drew a clear line of distinction between the correct and the wrong line. He continuously sets straight his own thinking. Thus he brims over with vim and vigor and plays a proper role of a cadre.

Should an opinion formed be put forward? It should. But in so doing, we must adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and assume the Party's extremely responsible attitude toward the people. Between July and August in 1969, the water level of the Wuhu area rose. A critical situation developed. Lin Te-chiang was assigned to the anti-flood command headquarters. He found something left to be desired in the anti-flood preparations. He recalled the experience of how in 1954, under the leadership of the Party, the masses in the area of Wuhu fought floods and waterlogging. He held that now we should face floods headon; otherwise we would run the risk of being submerged under water.

Should such a view be put forward? At first, he had some misgivings. Later, he thought that fighting floods one step ahead was the experience of the masses of people fighting under the leadership of the Party and was compatible with Chairman Mao's teachings. He put forward to the leadership the suggestion that the "masses be aroused to fight the flood at the mouth of the Yangtze River." The moment it was aired it received the resolute support of the leadership. He was allowed to fight at the most dangerous section. After the anti-flood struggle by the masses, the safety of the Wuhu area was assured despite a critical situation marked by a water level rising to a height of 11.7 points. Through this incident, Lin Te-chiang came to understand that all opinions compatible with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line call for daring to think, to speak out and to act. His spiritual outlook thus changed.

For what was criticized in the great cultural revolution, we must receive lessons from the standpoint of the Party and make a clear distinction between right and wrong where the line is concerned. In 1970, in Tangt'u hsien, Lin Te-chiang found many peasants had raised no pigs. A check about the reduced number of pigs raised showed that for pig manure surrendered to the team by the peasants in this area, no workpoints were allotted, with the relevant policy not firmly implemented. Lin Te-chiang opined that to allot workpoints for manure accumulated was compatible with the Party's policy.

Some people said, "You still talk about workpoints. You should have failed to draw a lesson from the criticism received."

Lin Te-chiang said, "The error committed before had nothing to do with workpoints. Rather it was because of failure to carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian policy which led the pig-raising enterprise down the evil road." He solicited the opinions of poor and lower-middle peasants and re-studied Chairman Mao's instructions on the development of the pig-raising undertaking. He suggested the calling of a pig-raising work conference.

The leadership of the area showed energetic support for this view. A conference of responsible cadres at and above the commune level was called.

This meeting studied the policy concerning pig-raising work and the relevant technical problems. A record of the important notes taken at the meeting was kept. In the past two years, the pig-raising enterprise in the whole area showed rapid development. Last year, the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" was fulfilled.

Lin Te-chiang came to understand that the leading cadres should at all times and anywhere bear in mind and draw on the great cultural revolution as a source of education and persevere in distinguishing between right and wrong where the line is concerned and take the initiative to hold themselves responsible to the Party. He summed all this as, "Learn from the masses, make investigations and take the initiative in solving problems."

Concerning institutions and systems required for production struggle and scientific experiment, we should establish them in line with the demands of the masses of people. In September 1970, the rice crop in the Wuhu area developed the small round sclerotail disease. Grain output dropped by 300 million catties. Lin Te-chiang organized cadres to make investigations and studies among the masses. An institution or system for the protection of plants was found extremely important. It represented an important weapon in fighting insect pests. He submitted a report to the Party organization on the masses' way of thinking. Under the support of the Party organization, a special meeting was called. Institutions for protection of plants at various levels were set up and so were the relevant systems. Plant protection personnel were arranged. In 1971, despite a 90-day-long big drought, a bumper harvest was scored due to timely preparations against insect pests.

In the firm implementation of the cadre policy, the Wuhu area has also adopted the following several measures:

First, the whole area has 95 percent of cadres liberated who were assigned work. Of six hsien out of eight, the No. 1 persons were cadres with many years of local work experience. In leadership organs at the area and hsien levels, a certain number of cadres long in their posts locally were maintained in employ.

Second, attention was paid to the training of new cadres emerging from the great cultural revolution and they were allowed freedom to raise their consciousness and improve their skills in struggle.

Third, old cadres supported new ones and the new respected the old. The old and the new forged ahead shoulder-to-shoulder.

Fourth, the No. 1 persons had the courage to assume responsibilities and to support the new and old cadres in their work. The role of a cadre was brought into full play.

Several areas shared the same experience: In the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style-of-work campaign, we must apply the Party's line in teaching cadres to enhance their consciousness and rely on the masses

to safeguard and develop the results of the victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Where new and old cadres' role was brought into full play, the leading squads could cement ties with the masses and work could show rapid progress.

Set in Motion All Positive Factors According to the General Line

The proletarian cultural revolution was a decisive factor responsible for the excellent situation in revolution and production in these areas. It aroused the great revolutionary enthusiasm of the cadres and the masses in holding high the great banner for socialist construction and taking big strides on a courageous march forward.

To whip up enthusiasm, the cadres must take the lead to do proper work among the masses. The workers of a chemical fertilizer factory in the Wuhu area put up a big-character poster under the title, "No. 1 Men, Please Enter the Second Door." By the second door was meant the workshop of the factory. This was a question well raised. Many leading cadres held meetings behind the first door every day and never entered the second door. To change this ideological style, the Party committees of various areas took the lead in taking up production according to the Party's general line. A distinction was made between right and wrong where the line was concerned. This dispelled the misgivings of some people.

Should the No. 1 men take up production? Concerning this problem, some people held that the No. 1 men represented political leadership and that their involvement in production meant "production first." Understanding of the No. 1 man of the CCP Tungling Municipal Committee: In the first half of 1969, he concerned himself with only politics and paid little attention to production. As a result, politics could not be brought into play in its role of a commander. Production stood still. In the second half of 1969, he headed for the forefront of production. He realized that politics was not uninvolved in production. This comrade squatted at a fixed point in the Sungshushan area of the Tungkuanshan Mine involving the greatest hardships. Humbly he learned from the old workers and technicians. He concentrated working class thinking and wisdom. Meanwhile, he took up books on special subjects and made investigations and studies to ascertain conditions about mind construction. He applied the spirit of the general line in fighting a major mining battle. Thereafter, non-ferrous metal output showed a big-margin increase from year to year. To work out a production plan for 1972, he visited various major mines to make investigations and studies. In line with the features of mine production, he handled properly the relations between extraction and exploration. The total amount of drilling work done reached the best level since the great cultural revolution.

When at a fixed point with the small-size rolled steel workshop, Wang T'ien-chiu, secretary of the Party committee of the Makang No. 2 Steel Rolling Factory applied the Party's line in educating the masses and arousing mass revolutionary enthusiasm. He did labor and learned from the masses simultaneously. He looked up and analyzed original production records for

over ten years and personally got involved in designing and making equipment and making drawings for technological reform. He joined the workers and the technical personnel in fighting bravely. Successfully improved was the rolling technological process for rolled steel of a small size. Rolling machine productivity was raised around 100 percent. Comrade Wang T'ien-chiu applied the spirit of the general line as a prod to the struggle for production. Could this be called putting professional work in command? No. It should be said that this was only putting proletarian politics in command.

To whip up revolutionary enthusiasm we must dare to resist some ideas incompatible with the Party's line and call into action all positive factors serving socialism. Chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Wuhu Machine Tool Factory Sun Shu-chen was an old manager of this factory. In the great cultural revolution, the municipal Party committee decided to let him continue as the No. 1 man. He was mindful of calling into play the role of cadres and technical personnel, and achieved splendid results. At that time, some people doubted whether all positive factors should be set in motion and whether everything possible should be done to turn negative factors into positive ones. The municipal Party committee secretary pointed out to the comrades of the factory in time that only by carrying out firmly Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies on a firm basis can positive factors be set in motion and that this should be made a consistent practice.

Back in their technical work posts, the 46 technical personnel of this factory brought about a very rapid improvement in the quality of products. Under the inspiration of the Party's general line, Sun Shu-chen led workers and technical personnel to effect technical innovations and turn out heavy-type machine tools urgently needed by the state. He fought bravely several days and nights along with the workers and technical personnel. People called him, "Iron Old Man." Most of the 1,400-odd workers of this factory were able to call out his name at sight. As a result of the hard struggle led by Sun Shu-chen, over 100 major and minor revolutionary innovation items were brought about in two years. Turned out were six kinds of heavy-type equipment including 14-meter-single-arm planing machines and 7-meter-high, 110-ton console boring machines. Several kinds of products were put on foreign markets. Not long ago,the revolutionary committee of Anhwei Province changed this ordinary machine tool factory into the Wuhu Heavy-Type Machine Tool Factory.

Even in areas where the work foundation was sound and production was marked with relatively great progress, there still remained the question of recognizing the very favorable situation, carrying out the general line and continuously whipping up enthusiasm.

After Tungch'eng hsien achieved a per-mow grain output surpassing the target in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" in 1965, it hovered around 800 catties per mow without getting ahead. The leading cadres called for a stay at fixed points but didn't get around to it. Later, a meeting of the standing committee of the Party committee of the area was called in Tungch'eng. The hsien Party committee was urged to compare Tungch'eng with the advanced hsien in Kiangsu Province, the advanced hsien in

Hupeh Province and Hsiyang hsien. It was then found that though Tungch'eng hsien had fulfilled the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" yet output of those hilly areas representing two-thirds of the cultivable area of the whole hsien was still low.

In Tungch'eng, there were communes with an average per-mow yield of 1,700 catties and also communes with an average per-mow output of 400 catties. The comrades of the hsien Party committee accepted the criticism of the cadres and the masses and led a large number of cadres to stay at fixed points with low-output areas. At last, per-mow annual output throughout the hsien surpassed 1,000 catties last year.

Whip Up Real Enthusiasm and Seek Nothing Pretentious

To whip up revolutionary enthusiasm, we must realize the spirit of the general line for socialist construction. To whip up genuine enthusiasm or whip up false enthusiasm--this is a problem of the line.

The Party committee of the Wuhu area provides an example of whipping up real enthusiasm and seeking nothing pretentious. The year before last, the lower levels of the Wuhu area reported an average per-mow grain yield of 795 catties. It was 5 catties short of the target in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." Some people held that it was quite a conservative report from the masses and that actual output was more than what was reported. A renewed check or a rearrangement was demanded. The area Party committee turned down this suggestion. It was held that if more grain than was reported existed, then it was left in the hands of the masses which meant safekeeping grain among the masses. A re-check would only mean a show of no confidence in the masses. The comrades of the area Party committee said, "We don't seek the fulfillment of the target set in the 'National Program for Agricultural Development' for its own sake. We must resolutely trust the masses and rely on them to make a greater contribution to the state." This correct idea of the area Party committee and its approach carried great weight. Impressed by the complete confidence the leadership placed in them, the masses whipped up greater revolutionary enthusiasm. The per-mow output of the whole area last year surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," a bigger increase being chalked up.

To whip up enthusiasm, we must insist on achieving greater, quicker, better and more economical results, making all-round arrangements and refraining from being one-sided in action.

To achieve a higher grain output and overfulfill the target in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," some areas neglected the build-up of forests in the mountainous area and did an improper job in reclaiming land. Grain output rose for a time but this hampered the all-round development of the economy of the mountainous area.

To solve this problem, Chao Chieh-chung, secretary of the Party committee of Taihu hsien, entered the depths of mountains, a knapsack on his back.

Where mountains were massive and towering and where the areas were deserted and out of the way with tough conditions involved, he went to ascertain conditions. After 13 months of efforts, he visited most of the 400-odd production brigades of Taihu hsien. He ate, lived and worked side by side with commune members and summed up the lesson about a disruption to forests, a loss of water and earth and soil infertility due to failure to act according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Along with other comrades of the hsien Party committee, he resolutely carried out the lines and various policies for the build-up of mountainous areas. In the light of different conditions, he had the mountains closed. As a result, an economy based on multiple undertakings was developed. The hsien-wide grain output suffered no drop therefrom. Per-mow grain output still exceeded the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

The mass criticism against swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i in the great proletarian cultural revolution stimulated the revolutionary enthusiasm of the cadres and the masses. In line with the directive of the CCP Anhwei Provincial Committee, they called for accelerating the pace of socialist construction and making a greater contribution to the motherland. This was a step unusually timely. Of course, the task was an arduous one. In the course of progress, new problems and new contradictions kept appearing. A high-yield area is marked with low-yield places. Something balanced has also something unbalanced to it. Differences exist objectively. If we consolidate and develop firmly the fruitful results of the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, give full play to the socialist activism of the cadres and the masses and consciously carry out Chairman Mao's general line for socialist construction, we can surely solve the problems encountered in progress and accelerate the pace of socialist construction and achieve the aim of doing a better and better job.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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RELIGION

Corban Festival Observed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1973)

chinese and foreign moslems held services in the tungszu mosque here this morning to mark the annual corban festival.

among those attending the services were general tikka khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army; and members of the visiting pakistan military goodwill mission led by him, the ambassadors to china of mali, egypt, sudan, mauritania, the arab republic of yemen, afghanistan, algeria, somalia, nigeria, iran, morocco, pakistan, kuwait and turkey, and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in peking.

they exchanged festival greetings after the services.

BAREFOOT DOCTOR

East China Barefoot Doctor

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jan. 15, 1973)

well over a million barefoot doctors in china's rural areas are serving the peasants and taking part in productive labour.

one of these is chou hung-teng, barefoot doctor in the chouchai production brigade in east china's chekiang province. born of a poor peasant family in puchiang county, he took part in farm production in his village after finishing junior middle school. the poor and lower-middle peasants recommended him in 1969 for a training course run by a hospital in the region. he returned to the brigade as a barefoot doctor. he has treated over 12,000 cases and put in more than 250 days a year in farm production.

in order to do his best as a doctor and also take part in farm work, he talked matters over with the brigade's cadres and commune members. his first service hour is before breakfast. after that he goes to the fields with the peasants. the second hour is at noon and the third in the evening. the last clinic of the day is the longest, when he treats most of the patients. besides

these hours he is ready at any time to treat an acute ailment. even after working in the fields the whole day, he is prepared to make night home calls. his whole-hearted service to the poor and lower-middle peasants, one of the characteristic features of the barefoot doctors, has won praise from commune members.

chou hung-teng has made a study of the health conditions of all 400 members of the brigade and compiled case histories of chronic ailments in the brigade.

on the basis of this, he advises peasants on preventive measures and treats them systematically. he made up pills and concoctions from medicinal herbs for the 20 bronchitis patients before the cold weather set in.

he learns from experienced medical practitioners and has collected more than 200 folk prescriptions. he has worked up over 30 prescriptions in liquid and tincture form, pills and powder from 400 medicinal herbs he collected. this helped lower the brigade's medical expenses. on the average, each member now pays an annual fee of 0.35 yuan. the brigade's clinic can now handle 90 per cent of the ailments. the more difficult cases are referred to the commune and county hospitals. there has been a marked decrease in the brigade's incidence of colds, dysentery and other common diseases.

the poor and lower-middle peasants do not want to overwork chou hung-teng or trouble him about slight ailments and injuries. but he makes it a point to attend every case, however slight.

members of the brigade are pleased with the medical service. they say: "before liberation we poor people could not afford to see a doctor. liberation emancipated us politically and economically, but we still had to go to other villages for medical treatment. now we have our own village barefoot doctor who brings medicine to our homes."

HYDROLOGICAL WORK

Rapid Progress of Hydrological Work on Yellow River

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jan. 15, 1973)

the 350 hydrological stations on the yellow river have provided voluminous data for taming this unruly river and exploiting its water resources and are giving timely and accurate forecasts of floods and ice floes.

of these stations, over 330 have been set up since new china was founded in 1949. forecasts of floods, ice floes and other fluctuations in the flow in the past were given only for some sections of the lower reaches of the river and were 24-hour notice. now short-, medium- and long-range forecasts are provided for the entire length of the river and all its major tributaries with a rate of accuracy exceeding 90 per cent.

when a heavy flow of 22,300 cubic metres per second was racing down the lower reaches during the high water season in 1958, the hydrological workers worked day and night to measure the current. the data proved its value in safeguarding the river banks against this unusually heavy flood.

since liberation, dozens of medium-sized and large water conservancy and power-generating projects have been built on the yellow river in addition to numerous small projects. the stations provided the hydrological data for designing, building and maintaining the projects.

following chairman mao's teaching "work on the yellow river must be done well", the more than 1,300 hydrological workers have surmounted many difficulties along the 4,850-kilometre-long yellow river. the current in the upper and middle reaches of the river is rapid, so hydrological workers have thrown cables across the river to anchor their gauging boats. at some points, they take readings from boxes suspended from cables across the river.

some of the stations are located in wild unpopulated valleys. one station some 4,000 metres above sea level on the chinghai plateau has to drive daily 20 to 30 holes each more than one metre deep through the ice to take readings throughout the 7 to 8 month ice-bound period. the hydrological workers have kept a day-to-day record despite the rarefied air and the erratic weather.

the state has equipped these stations with sonic depth finders, self-recording current meters, isotopic silt meters and other modern apparatus. the station at

wupao used to take four hours to measure a flow of 3,000 cubic metres per second in the early post-liberation days. now a flow of 18,600 cubic metres per second is gauged in only half an hour.

BRIDGE BUILDING

East China Builds New Type of Arch Bridge

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jan. 14, 1973)

a new railway bridge has been built in fukien province, east china, with prefabricated reinforced concrete tubes to form the top flanges. the new structure made it possible to use the more economical method of cantilevering instead of the timber-consuming method of temporary staging.

the new method is based on experience in building chinese style arch bridges with arched top flanges.

the 130-metre long bridge spans a 43-metre-deep gully and has a net span of 56 metres.

the designers and builders devised the new method to overcome difficulties arising from the limited construction site of deep gully.

the reinforced concrete tubes were joined together section by section at the construction site and then cantilevered out. the new method makes construction simpler and saves cement and other material.

in building an arch bridge, the conventional method is to erect a temporary stage of timber scaffolding to support the weight of the bridge under construction. this presents much difficulty and calls for a lot of timber when the terrain is rugged and the gully is deep.

GOOD HARVEST

Northeast China Area Gets Good Harvest in 1972

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 14, 1973)

1972 grain output of the panchin area in northeast china's liaoning province topped 1971 by 7.5 per cent. per-unit yield outstripped the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries also showed progress.

this area has become a major grain producer in the province during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the local people learn from the nationally-known tachai production brigade and have done extensive water conservancy work with state help.

situated in the lower reaches of the liaoho river along the shore of pohai bay, the panchin area covers 5,000 square kilometres, of which only 160,000 hectares were arable land. the rest was alkaline and liable to waterlogging. the people in the past few years have built sluice-gates and pumping stations, reclaimed 16,000 hectares of land, and expanded paddy fields by 26,700 hectares. in all, 105 million cubic metres of earth work was done.

the commune members of taian county in the area created 20,000 hectares of raised fields with a network of irrigation and drainage ditches. they reaped a record harvest last year, although there was a serious drought in summer and excessive rain fell in autumn.

there are experimental groups on state farms, people's communes and production brigades in the panchin area. they farm special plots to evolve good strains of seed and find ways to increase production. the area has also set up agricultural scientific research institutions to give guidance to the grassroots.

the people used to weed their paddy fields by hand. weed-killers were applied to good effect last year. scientific farming of hybrid sorghum and hybrid maize grown on large tracts gave double the 1971 output.

more than 50,000 young people with education have come to settle here in response to chairman mao's call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants."

two thousand educated youth have in the past three years helped the hsinhsing farm extend its acreage from 400 to 2,000 hectares. grain output has risen from 3,000 to 10,000 tons. over 400 young people went to build a new village in a remote alkaline area where they began reclaiming land. they got a good harvest on 233 hectares of paddy fields last year.

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

Hsien in Sinkiang Serves Agriculture

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jan. 14, 1973)

wusu county of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region has mechanized 70 per cent of the ploughing and sowing by adhering to the principle of local industry serving agriculture.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the county has expanded existing mines and factories to serve agriculture. it has also built cement, milk-powder and oil pressing plants, sugar refineries and flour mills by making full use of local resources.

most of the farmland used to be irrigated by melted snow from the mountains. but a lot of water was wasted owing to serious seepage. large quantities of cement were called for to stop the seepage as well as build water conservancy projects. the county party committee decided to build a cement plant. working in close coordination in the spirit of self-reliance, the county's farm machinery plant, farm tool plant and a few other factories succeeded in manufacturing two ball mills, an ore crusher and other equipment in a month. a small cement plant with an annual capacity of 3,000 tons was completed within ten months.

the county now uses its own cement to build sluice-gates and other projects.

the county has steadily raised its level of agricultural mechanization in recent years. each people's commune has a tractor station. the industrial departments of the county produced machine parts and accessories. the county farm machinery plant now turns out more than 80 tractor parts. the departments concerned send personnel to make investigations before winter overhaul every year. in busy farming seasons repair groups go to the fields with machine parts to repair the machines in good time. the industrial

departments also pass their technical know-how on to communes and brigades and help them train technical personnel. the county farm machinery plant has trained 20 mechanics for communes in the past year.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Northeast China Scientific and Technical Workers Serve Agriculture

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 14, 1973)

the scientific and technical workers of the shenyang foundry research institute of northeast china's liaoning province completed 17 major items over the past two years. their integration with workers and peasants has helped them develop the technology of the country's foundry work.

the institute devised a new material for nodular cast iron prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution. the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line kept some technicians limited to writing theses, to the neglect of popularizing the use of the material in production. during the cultural revolution, a group was formed to study the use of the material in industry and agriculture. the group made investigations in the countryside of liaoning and heilungkiang provinces and peking. they found a growing need, with the increase in farm mechanization, for implements and spare parts, especially harrow blades and plough-shares for tractors. a technician suggested replacing alloy steel with nodular cast iron for making tractor spare parts. he consulted the institute's veteran workers. after discussions and study, the technicians and workers drew up a research plan that was backed by the institute's leadership. they went to the china-albania friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking. with the commune workshop staff they trial-produced harrow plades made of nodular cast iron in a matter of five months. these harrow blades are easier to make and cost 88 per cent less than those made of alloy steel. over the past two years, the group has turned out varied new products made of nodular cast iron, such as hammers, plough-shares, gears and tyre moulds, saving a considerable amount of alloy steel.

the scientists and technicians of the institute have changed their thinking after they went to live and work among workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. they decided to do research to make improvements in foundry

technology. they went to the shenyang foundry works to learn from experienced workers on the job. they jumped into waist-deep water to scoop up sand with their hands to familiarize themselves with the sand sifter and improve the equipment. after nearly a hundred experiments, they succeeded in working out a new process to mechanize production.

the scientists and technicians have learned the fine qualities of the working class of mutual concern and close unity. the leadership of the institute assigned the alloy aluminium group to study a complicated aluminium casting turned out under low pressure. the eight technicians worked in unity. other technicians who were not in the group also offered suggestions and helped them. the complicated aluminium casting was turned out in eight months, after 30 experiments.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

African Diplomatic Envoys to China Give Cocktail Party for President Mobutu

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1973)

diplomatic envoys to china of african countries gave a cocktail party here this afternoon on the occasion of the visit to china of lieutenant-general mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, and his wife.

president and mrs. mobutu attended with nguza karl-i-bond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and his wife, kayinga onsi ndal, commissioner of state for agriculture, and his wife, bisengimana rwema, director of the presidential office, and other distinguished zairese guests, who are accompanying president mobutu on his visit to china.

among the guests were chinese premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, vice-foreign minister ho ying, minister fang yi, and vice-minister chen mu-hua, of economic relations with foreign countries, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-minister of national defence wang shu-sheng, and leading members of other government departments, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and peking news organizations.

proposing a toast on behalf of the african envoys to china, malian ambassador assane guindo wished president mobutu success on his visit to the people's republic of china. he proposed a toast to the militant unity of the african, asian and latin american countries, to their common victory in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to the friendship between the african and chinese peoples.

nguza karl-i-bond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, made a reply on behalf of president mobutu. he said: "today's gathering is a family-like reception. the presence of premier chou en-lai and leading members of chinese government departments is a fact showing that the people's republic of china pledges to aid the african peoples in their struggle for total liberation and in their fight to develop the economy to the benefit of their peoples."

making a toast at the cocktail party, chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, in the name of premier

chou en-lai and the other chinese comrades present, thanked the heads of the african diplomatic missions in peking for their invitation.

he said: "president mobutu's friendly visit to china is successful. the visit promotes the development of the friendly relations between china and zaire and at the same time makes positive contributions to strengthening the cause of afro-asian unity against imperialism."

the chinese foreign minister wished the people of zaire and other african countries new and still greater victories in the new year in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in London

(NCNA-English - London, Jan. 13, 1973)

the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china headed by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo arrived here today for a friendly visit to britain.

the delegation was met at the airport by lord drumalbyn, minister without portfolio, r.m. evans, head of the far eastern department of the foreign and commonwealth office, and other government officials.

also present were sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain, and other officials of the chinese embassy.

representatives of the overseas chinese in britain also welcomed the delegation at the airport.

CHINA AND CHILE

China's Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Santiago

(NCNA-English Santiago, Jan. 14, 1973)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china arrived here by air yesterday for a friendly performance visit to chile at the invitation of the chilean government.

the troupe, led by chang ying-wu, standing council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and yin chan-chen, council member of the association, has just concluded a visit to the united states.

the troupe was welcomed at the airport by cristian casanova, director of the department of foreign cultural propagation and information of the ministry of foreign affairs of chile, enrique rivera, director of the cultural department of the presidential office of the republic, danilo aravena ross, deputy director for recreation of the general directorate of sports and recreation of the state of chile, and other officials of the chilean government.

also present at the airport were carmen lazo, deputy of the socialist party, pedro miras, vice-president of the chile-china cultural institute, jose venturelli, prominent figure of chile, and others.

chinese ambassador to chile lin pin and other officials of the chinese embassy as well as representatives of chinese residents in chile were also present.

the national flags of chile and china could be seen at the airport. waving small flags, applauding and cheering, the welcomers warmly greeted the chinese artists and presented them with baskets of flowers and bouquets.

cordial and friendly talks were held between the hosts and guests in the airport lounge. cristian casanova and other officials of the chilean government conveyed to the head of the troupe the regards of president allende and foreign minister almeyda and wished the chinese artists success in their performance in chile. chang ying-wu thanked the chilean government and friends for their warm welcome and regards accorded to the troupe and expressed the hope to learn from the chilean people and to contribute to the strengthening of the friendly ties between the peoples of the two countries.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chou En-lai, Chiao Kuan-hua, Wu Leng-hsi Meet Egyptian Journalist Heikal

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and wu leng-hsi, a leading member of the "people's daily", met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with mohamed hassanein heikal, president and chief editor of "al ahram" of egypt, and members of his party abdullah abdel bari, mohamed youssef ahmed, hamdi fouad, mohamed sayed ahmed, samih fauad sadek and gamil abdel-azis mattar.

egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd was present on the occasion. present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including peng hua, chu chi-chen, chiang cheng-tsung, li sung-ling, yang fu-chang, shih chien-po, shen jo-yun and chao ching-tien.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Government Official Trade and Industrial Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 15, 1973)

jussi linnamo, finnish minister of foreign trade, and his wife and the finnish government official trade and industrial delegation he is leading left here by air today for kwangchow.

the distinguished finnish guests arrived here from peking on january 13.

they were welcomed and seen off at the airport by wang yi-ping, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

the distinguished finnish guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and a children's palace and took a drive round the city.

vice-chairman wang yi-ping gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Lebanese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Beirut, Jan. 14, 1973)

chinese ambassador to lebanon hsu ming and his wife gave a dinner at the chinese embassy yesterday evening in honour of lebanese foreign minister khalil abou hamad and his wife as well as his party who had returned home recently after a visit to china.

the dinner was permeated by a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Embassy Gives Banquet on Occasion of Korean Army Volleyball Team's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1973)

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, gave a banquet at the embassy this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the "february 8" men's volleyball team of the korean people's army.

attending were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of other departments concerned and chinese volleyball coaches.

present were gang il hong, leader of the korean volleyball team, and senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache of the korean embassy.

the banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity of the peoples and armed forces of china and korea.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Military Goodwill Mission Visit PLA Tank Unit in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1973)

the pakistan military goodwill mission led by general tikka khan, chief of staff of pakistan army, today visited a tank unit of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army in the company of chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., and saw an exhibition of military skills shown by the unit. agha shahi, pakistan ambassador to china, was also present.

upon their arrival, general tikka khan and the other distinguished pakistan guests were given a warm welcome by wang chen-hsiang, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units; yeh chen-liang and kao yi, leading members of the tank unit, and commanders and fighters of the unit.

also accompanying the distinguished pakistan guests on the visit were yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence; sun pi-jung, military attache of the chinese embassy in pakistan; and col. a.g. abid, military attache of the pakistan embassy in china.

the distinguished pakistan guests visited the great wall yesterday.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Ambassador to China Visits Ocean-Going Vessel in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jan. 14, 1973)

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and his wife and tanzanian embassy officials yesterday visited a new 10,000-ton ocean-going vessel of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company that docks in tientsin new harbour.

flying the tanzanian flag, m.v. "chamwino" is the company's third 10,000-ton vessel. it arrived in tientsin on january 6 on its maiden voyage from dar es salaam, bringing with it the profound friendship of the tanzanian people for the chinese people.

ambassador wambura and the other tanzanian friends made the visit at the invitation of the chinese ministry of communications. they arrived here from peking in the company of yu mei, vice-minister of communications, and tung hua-min, chairman of the board of directors of the chinese section of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company. they returned to peking today.

the crew of m.v. "chamwino" gave ambassador and mrs. wambura and vice-minister yu mei a warm welcome when they visited the ship. the siren sounded and crew members lined the deck applauding. the ship's captain chen chung-piao showed ambassador and mrs. wambura and vice-minister yu mei round and gave a reception in their honour at lunch hour.

sun ching-wen, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet yesterday evening to warmly welcome ambassador and mrs. wambura and the other tanzanian friends. sun ching-wen and m.s. wambura made enthusiastic speeches at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship. hosts and guests drank toasts to the further consolidation and strengthening of the profound militant friendship between the chinese and tanzanian peoples that had been forged in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. yu mei, tung hua-min and chen chung-piao were present at the banquet.

CHINA AND US

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Concludes US Tour

(NCNA-English Washington, Jan. 13, 1973)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china left here for a friendly visit to chile this morning after a four-week performance tour in the united states.

the troupe arrived in the u.s. on december 16, 1972 and staged altogether 18 shows before some 50,000 spectators. it was warmly welcomed and highly praised by the spectators and the press.

from january 7 to 13, the troupe gave three performances in washington to the welcome of about 7,000 spectators. on january 12 the chinese acrobats visited the united states capitol where they were greeted by carl albert, speaker of the house of representatives. they attended luncheon given in their honour by senate democratic leader michael mansfield and republican leader

hugh scott in the senate reception room. over one hundred people were present on the occasion including gerald r. ford, republican house leader, senators george d. aiken, george mcgovern, and hubert humphrey. michael blumenthal, board chairman of the national committee on u.s.-china relations, was also present. gifts inscribed with "long live the friendship between the chinese and american peoples" in chinese and english were presented to the troupe by mansfield and scott at luncheon.

earlier in the morning of january 10, the acrobatic troupe visited the u.s. national zoological park, where the two pandas presented to the american people by the chinese people are kept. many visitors waved to the chinese acrobats. that afternoon, some members of the troupe visited howard university in which black students are the majority.

the meridian house international gave a tea-party in honour of the chinese acrobatic troupe on january 7 attended by more than 200 people of various circles. john hayes, president of the meridian house international, walter washington, mayor of washington d.c., as well as michael mansfield delivered friendly speeches at the tea-party.

in the evening of january 12, the shenyang acrobatic troupe gave a dinner party for the responsible members of the national committee on u.s.-china relations and the new york city center of music and drama, co-sponsors of the performance tour, as well as all the workers, stagehands and guides, in return for their warm hospitality.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

China, Zaire Sign Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade Agreements

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1973)

an "agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the national executive council of the republic of zaire" and a "trade agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the national executive council of the republic of zaire" were signed here this evening.

chinese premier chou en-lai and president of the republic of zaire lieutenant-general mobutu sese seko and mrs. mobutu attended the signing ceremony.

nguza karl-i-bond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation of the republic of zaire, and chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, signed the agreements on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the zairese side were: mrs. nguza karl-i-bond, kayinga onsi ndal and his wife, bisengimana rwema, lengema dulia yubasa makanga, brigadier babia zongbi malobia and his wife, mokolo wa mpombo, bokana w'ondangela, senga-wa-mwana tshibambi, muabi mwana sapo kumwamba, kalonji tshikala and doka mbaka.

present at the signing ceremony on the chinese side were: fang yi, ho ying, chen chieh, chen mu-hua, hsieh hua, yang li-kung, wang hai-jung, lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, wang hao, ho kung-kai, han hsu, cheng fei, wang ming-chun, kao chien-chung, wang chen-chien, huang cheng-yu and tien yi-min.

President Mobutu and His Wife Visit National Art Handicrafts Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1973)

president mobutu and his wife and other distinguished guests from zaire visited the national art handicrafts exhibition here today and saw the sculptures carvings, knitted works, embroideries, porcelains, potteries and other works on exhibit. a staff worker at the exhibition rendered for them modern and ancient chinese music with the tseng, ancient chinese harp on display. the distinguished guests warmly welcomed the performance.

among those accompanying the guests were minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and vice-minister of light industry hsieh hsin-ho.

President Mobutu Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1973)

lieutenant-general mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, his wife and his party left here by special plane this morning for a visit to shanghai in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

they were seen off at the airport by premier chou en-lai; vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei; foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping; ministers fang yi and sha feng; chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh; as well as 5,000 people in the chinese capital.

a grand farewell ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of china and the republic of zaire. after the band played the national anthems of zaire and china, president mobutu, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. the chinese people are happy over the constant progress of the militant friendship between the people of china and zaire. the well-wishers today carried big streamers inscribed with slogans of support for the just struggle of the zairese people. they sang and danced to bid farewell to the distinguished guests. president mobutu delightedly waved to the crowd.

present at the airport were also hu yu-chih and chi fang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang shu-sheng, peng shao-hui, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, teng tung-che, liu hung-chang, tu hsing-yuan, hsieh hsin-ho, hsieh hua, yang li-kung, peng min, liu fu-chih, kuang jen-nung, li ching-chuan, wang hai-jung, teng kang, tai cheng-yuan, yang chi, han hsu, cheng fei and wang ming-chun.

on hand were diplomatic envoys in peking.

accompanying the distinguished zairese guests to shanghai were also vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, and leading members of departments concerned under the foreign ministry ho kung-kai, wang chen and kao chien-chung.

Zairese President Mobutu Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 15, 1973)

lieutenant-general mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, and his wife arrived in shanghai from peking by special plane at noon today. they are being accompanied by vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien and vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao.

the distinguished zairese guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, and hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, and more than 2,000 local people.

on his current visit, president mobutu brings the people of shanghai the zairese people's friendship. shanghai today was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and zairese peoples. the main streets were decorated with coloured banners and huge streamers reading "a warm welcome to the distinguished zairese guests exclamation" "firmly support the zairese people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "long live the friendship between the chinese and zairese peoples exclamation"

shanghai's hungchiao airport flew the national flags of china and zaire. when president mobutu, his wife and the other distinguished guests alighted from the plane, wang hung-wen, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu stepped forward and warmly shook hands with them. as president mobutu and his wife walked round to meet the welcomers, people beat drums and cymbals and performed chinese dances to the accompaniment of lively music. waving bunches of flowers and coloured streamers, the welcomers shouted: "a warm welcome to president mobutu exclamation" "long live the great unity of the afro-asian people exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" the zairese president delightedly waved to the crowd.

also at the airport were leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai and other local organizations.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Blackmail Cannot Intimidate Zambian People, Says Jen-min Jih-pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1973)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "blackmail cannot intimidate the zambian people". the article reads:

of late, the rhodesian white racist regime, on the pretext of two south african policemen being killed, brazenly declared the closure of all its borders with zambia and banned all traffic and transport to and from zambia, vainly attempting to sabotage zambia's normal economic life and force zambia to give up its just stand in supporting the zimbabwe people's struggle. this is another blackmail and provocative act of the rhodesian white racist regime against the zambian people and peoples of other african countries.

this despicable act of the rhodesian racist regime once again laid bare its reactionary stand obstinately hostile to the african countries and peoples, and at the same time reflected its predicament both at home and abroad. as is well known, the smith white racist regime, which came to power with the support of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, has met with firm resistance and opposition from the zimbabwe people. on the international arena, the perverted acts of the rhodesian white racist regime has aroused strong opposition among the african countries and other countries in the world that uphold justice. these countries demand sanctions against the racist regime. the smith regime is only day-dreaming, vainly attempting to extricate itself from its dilemma by carrying out blackmail and provocations against zambia.

the struggle of the zimbabwe people is a just struggle against racial oppression and for national liberation. in the scores of years under the reactionary rule of the white racists, the zimbabwe people have been subjected to extremely brutal oppression, slavery and slaughter. but the zimbabwe people have never been subdued. in 1966, they took up arms and unfolded an armed struggle which has won sympathy and support from all justice-upholding countries and peoples in africa and the rest of the world. the rhodesian white racist regime, in collusion with the south african reactionary authorities and the portuguese colonialists, is conducting frenzied suppression at home, and harbouring hostility towards justice-upholding african countries, repeatedly carrying out frantic provocations and brazen blackmail against

them. this can by no means extricate itself from its inevitable doom. the just struggle of the zimbabwe people is sure to win final victory exclamation

. the zambian government has taken firm measures to counter-attack the blackmail and provocative act of the rhodesian racist regime. this manifests the steadfast determination of the zambian government and people in defence of their national independence and sovereignty and their just stand in supporting the struggle of the zimbabwe people. the zambian people and the chinese people are brothers fighting shoulder to shoulder. we resolutely support the solemn stand of the zambian government and people to counter-attack the reactionary rhodesian authorities. we are convinced that so long as the zambian people unite as one and persist in struggle, they are sure to thoroughly defeat the blackmail and provocations of the rhodesian racist regime and win victory in their struggle.

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